THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 15, 1845.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—WM. ALLEN, son of GEO. ALLEN, Bricklayer, about 16 years of age, fell from the third story of Mr. BEARE's new Hotel, on Smithfield street, yesterday, and broke his leg just below the knee, and received other injuries, which expose his life to great danger.

THE ALLEGHENY ACCIDENT.—We are pained to record the deaths of two more of the unfortunate individuals, injured by the explosion of Gas, in Allegheny. Mr. OISTER died yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock; and Mr. RUSSELL yesterday afternoon. Mr. OISTER leaves a wife and six children. He was a hatter by trade, and foreman for Messrs. MCCORD and KING. Mr. RUSSELL leaves a wife and one child, and Mr. HERRING a wife, having buried a child only a few weeks ago. The other injured persons it is thought will recover.

WILLIS'S LETTERS FROM LONDON.—No. 8 appears in the Mirror of Monday, but there is nothing in it to interest or inform our readers. Its contents are "The Italian Opera—Madame Castellan, in "Cosi fantutte"—Rita Boreo—Julia Grisi—Brambilla, &c." When Willis gets through with his visits to the operas and theatres, which seem to absorb his whole attention, he may write something worth reading.

The "Allegheny" Cotton Factory.

We visited this new Factory, built by Messrs. J. A. GRAY, & Co., yesterday. It is situated near the east side of East Common, just below Butler street, and commenced operations a day or two since. It is of about the same capacity as the 'Globe' Factory, burned in the great fire, but is so situated and planned, as to admit of large extension in two directions, and as we were informed will be enlarged. An addition of twenty feet will be commenced to-day, and next season it is contemplated to extend it largely. However the proprietors have made a fair start at a most promising period for the manufacture of Yarns, Batting, and Carpet Chain, to the production of which they will confine themselves for the present. The partners of Mr. G. are both thoroughly practical men, and personally superintend the operations, so that as far as experience can go, they will furnish good articles. Success to the "Allegheny" Factory.

"TUSTENUGGEES."—This very beautiful and euphoneous term is applied, by the Louisville Daily Democrat, to the Native Americans. We can't imagine the source he derives it from. By the way, to read a great many of the papers in this country a stranger would suppose that a vast number of its inhabitants were opposed to its Government and institutions, and in favor of yielding the country to the control and dictation of some foreign Autocrat. The Native American papers—the "Tustenuggees"—call themselves the *American* party, *par excellence*, and all other parties and papers, *Foreign!* Our neighbor of the Post, although he is placed in the *foreign* category by the Natives, descends to use the same weapons upon us. He has the American side, he is for the country, and all that, while he tries to create an impression that we are against the country! Now all this is shallow humbug, used to catch gulls, self-conceited fools, and shallow-pated asses of the Jack Fallstaff school. The man who uses it is either beguiled by his own rant and flummery, or knavishly does it to bewilder persons of less sense. Let the blusterers take which horn of the dilemma they choose.

There is no such thing as a foreign party in the country, really and truly—there is no class large enough to make a party, that does not sincerely desire the welfare, happiness and independence of the nation.

True, there is one party in the country which inclines to sustain foreign interests in preference to our own; but not because they really desire to help foreigners, but because they think their own interests are identified with the policy. We allude to the Locofoco party, a large majority of which is in favor of breaking down our tariff, and transferring our manufacturers and workshops to Europe, instead of striving to render ourselves entirely independent of all the world, which is the true national policy. Still these should not be called a foreign party, in the sense generally used. The motive must be different, to justify the use of the term.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, in commenting on the difficult questions to come before the next Congress, speaking of the Oregon, says:

"Perhaps the most serious apprehensions connected with the affair, is the hot-headed and headlong disposition of some of the ultra members of Congress, men whose prejudices are so strong, and whose principles of philanthropy are so feeble, that they mistake passion for patriotism, and appear to think that they are engaged in some laudable work, when assisting to produce difficulty, collision and bloodshed. It is at least clear that the Session will be an exciting one."

The Inquirer might have added with good reason, some *ultra papers*, who imagine they will display the greatest amount of patriotism, by making the largest demands and uttering the most bluster!

The New Orleans Courier says: "We have heard that Gen. Taylor, who commands the American troops on the Neuces, has determined to take possession of a small fort, constructed by the Mexicans on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, and to send the garrison to the other side of that river."

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Potomac, ship Saratoga, and brig Lawrence sailed from Pensacola on the 29th ult. on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico: leaving at Pensacola only the brig Somers, which was to sail early in the following week.

A slip from the office of the Norfolk Beacon says that the two Companies of U. S. troops at Fortress Monroe have been ordered to Texas immediately. They are to be conveyed by the U. S. steamer Col. Harney, now at Norfolk.

FIRE.—On last Thursday night about 11 o'clock our citizens were alarmed by the cry of Fire! The large frame barn of Mr. James McQuiston, of South Butler township, about a mile from town, was discovered to be wrapped in flames, and beyond the reach of being saved. The building with its contents was soon reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. Nothing was saved. Mr. McQuiston had just deposited the last load of a large and valuable crop within the barn, the evening previous to its destruction. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at $1500.—*Butler Democrat.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Declaration of War inevitable—Various Rumors in relation thereto—Closing of the Mexican Ports—American citizens about to be expelled, &c.—The New Orleans papers of the 5th inst., received by last night's mail, bring us various rumors in relation to a declaration of War by Mexico against the United States. The Mexican schr. Relampago had arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 23d ult., bringing as passengers Senor Arrangoiz, brother of the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, and Mr. Mackey, an American. The latter brought despatches for the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, from Mr. Diamond, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, which were sent to Washington immediately by mail. It is said the Relampago came over to carry home the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, in proof of which the Bee of Tuesday says, an importing house applied to him to clear a vessel for a Mexican port on Thursday, and that he replied that after Wednesday he would be unable to attend to any such business. The Jeffersonian quotes a letter from Vera Cruz dated on the 22d ult., received by a Mexican gentleman in New Orleans, which says:

"I have to conclude this letter in a hurry, as the news is just in town that WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED against the Americans, and the vessels are going off immediately to prevent being seized.

The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat and the above extract, says:

"We have seen letters from Mexico, of July 22d, which say *war is inevitable*. The Senate of Mexico has assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depended on their deliberations. Until the result was known, the Mexican ports would continue open as usual to American trade."

The Bee says in a postscript:

We hear from a person who has it from an authentic source that the Mexican government has closed its ports to American commerce.

From such information as we can obtain, says the Bulletin, we think it probable that if any belligerent step has been taken, it is that which the Bee states it is credibly informed has *been ordered*—an embargo upon American commerce!

As regards a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, to our minds nothing seems more probable.

The editor of the El Veracruzano Libre has a long article on the subject of the difficulties with the United States. The last paragraph is as follows:

"Mexicans! to arms! The common enemy, taking advantage of our disunion, menaces us, and is even now at the gates of the Republic. In the name of independence, in the name of Mexican liberty, fly to inflict upon them the most exemplary chastisement, and God save the nation."

Two light shocks of earthquakes were felt at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., and between them came a severe tempest of rain.

The Mexican steamers of war Montezuma and Guadalupe, were lying in the harbor, but they were talking of moving them to some safe place.

Vera Cruz was said to be very healthy. They were landing shot and shells from the Castle of San Juan de Ulna on the wharves of the former, as was said from fear that the castle might fall into the hands of the United States.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

This magnificent steamer is the observed of all observers in New York, and the papers in that city are most enthusiastic in their comments and most of them have engraved views of her, previously prepared doubtless for the occasion, together with lengthy descriptions. The New Mirror, in describing her appearance, as she came up the channel, after taking in her sails, says:—"There was no noise of paddle wheels, no disturbance of the water—no power of motion visible to the eye of the observer. She seemed a mighty miracle—the latest and greatest wonder of the world, and more than the fulfilment of Fulton's wildest dream. When abreast of Fort Hamilton, she fired two guns—and soon the shores on both islands were lined with admiring crowds, cheering, and waving handkerchiefs. The ensigns of different nations were flying from her six masts, while the 'meteor-flag of England' threw its ample folds proudly to the breeze, and seemed to rejoice in this new triumph of the Ocean Queen,

"Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep."

The Express, on the same subject, remarks:—"The Great Britain presented a beautiful appearance as she passed up the river. She struck all eyes differently, but there was but one opinion as to the magnificence and form of the craft. Had it not been Sunday, her arrival would have been hailed with cheers that would have made the air echo with the shouts. As it was, there were many silent demonstrations of joy at her safe and speedy arrival, and occasionally a cheer went up from the throng, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The Great Britain passed the North Carolina, and saluted her as she passed; and other guns were fired as she passed up the river. The Great Britain appeared rather like a block of buildings of beautiful architecture, than a steamer from the other side of the Atlantic. She moved upon the waters like a thing of life, and yet was so quiet as hardly to make a ripple, except in the track she left behind her. Her triumph may be regarded as complete. In good time she has sped her way across the ocean, and thus practically lived down the prophecies, as well as the anxieties, of the many who thought that the attempt to bring such a stupenduous piece of mechanism across the ocean, would prove a failure. By such success in the beginning, the owners have the confidence of the public at the start, and we hope they will be able to maintain it to the end."

DECLINATION.—We are authorized to state that Charles C. Sullivan, Esq., declines being a candidate for Canal Commissioner. This result we have reason to regret, as we believe his services, if secured in the Canal Board, would reform the management and insure productiveness of the Public Works. Still his labors next session in the Senate, in carrying out and establishing the great and important measures of reform, in which he has for years been engaged, and in securing the connexion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with our great Western Emporium, may be of equal value and importance to the public.—*Butler Democrat.*

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Louisville Journal, of Monday last says:—We received intelligence last night which renders it probable that Bell, Whig, is elected in the fourth district over Caldwell. If so it is probable that the Locofocos will have but two members from this State, Messrs. Boyd and Tibbatts.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA, July 28, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS—My Dear Sirs.—I receive my papers regularly and they give me great satisfaction. Although there is little local news of importance in them they amuse and interest me. I read everything—for everything is interesting when so far from home, and particularly when lying still in one place, with the same monotonous routine of scenes daily, the principal business being attention to regular potations of the water.

To persons accustomed to loafing and frittering away their time this is delightful employment, but to one accustomed to an active business life, it requires a great effort to remain content.

For amusements, we have ten pins, billiards, faos, roulette, &c., and the ball-room with music and dancing, in which you may either participate or sit as a spectator. The latter class is always quite numerous.

There is also a reading room here, where the newsloving people can find the papers from Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, &c.

The weather here has been hot and cold, dry and wet. Although the showers are powerful, the walks being sandy are soon dry. I have a fire morning and evening, and what is strange, without extra charge, as we have to pay for everything we get.

Capt. Howard and lady, of the iron steam ship "Geo. M. Bibb" have just passed here on their way East.

Miss Ross, of the Cherokee nation, with a married sister and her husband are here, besides any number of fashionables from every State in the Union.

The effect of the Spring water upon myself and others, whether invalids or not, if taken in the proper quantities, is always beneficial. The skin becomes moist, the complexion ruddy and healthy. Deranged habits of body become regular. The head becomes clear, and the mind strengthened and invigorated. Every movement of the system appears to be changed, purified, and established in a healthy state.

Doctor Moorman is the resident Physician, and is both intelligent and experienced, knowing all the virtues of the waters, and how they operate in all diseases. I would recommend to every one to consult the Physician, not only on arrival, but daily while remaining, as I have seen a great deal of suffering from improper use of the water.—Some persons have been at the Springs for weeks without deriving any benefit, and then having spent their time and money to no purpose, have been compelled to begin anew under the direction of a Physician. If the water is taken moderately, it produces no unpleasant feeling. After the first glass or two you will drink it in preference to any other water. And we not only drink the water, but also wash with it, and use it for bathing purposes.

There are now from three hundred and fifty to four hundred visitors here, which makes the place very lively. Every invalid is bound to recover his health during his rounds amongst these delightful "Pools of Bethesda," abounding in waters so clear, pure and sweet, and so rich in medicinal qualities, compounded by the Great Physician in such a mysterious way, and in so minute parts, that no human being can imitate, much less equal it.

And even if the waters should prove to be of no advantage to the invalid, the sight of so much *beauty* as is collected here could hardly fail to work a cure. In order not to lose any of the happy influences to be derived from this source, most of the gentlemen hasten after each meal to take their seats under the shade trees near the dining room so as to have a fair view of the ladies as they pass. The ladies are generally dressed handsomely and adorned with jewels. One of them wears a velvet cap jauntily on one side, embroidered and ornamented with gold work. Most of them have large sun bonnets, but out of respect to their admirers do not put them on till they pass the shade trees. If they did do so, they would certainly be requested not to.

I am improving daily in appearance, and getting gradually stronger—I shall leave in a day or two for the Hot Springs, where you may hear from me again. Yours, &c.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Southern Christian Advocate publishes the following official plan of the Episcopal visitation by Bishop ANDREW, of the Southern Annual Conferences:—

Kentucky	Conference,	10th September
Holston	do	8th October
Tennessee	do	22d do
Virginia	do	12th November
North Carolina	do	26th do
South Carolina	do	10th December
Georgia	do	14th Jan. 1846
Florida	do	14th Feb. do
Alabama	do	28th Feb. do

In the same paper is a letter from Bishop SOULE, in which he proposes, if he can arrange with Bishop MORRIS, to attend the Rock River, Iowa and Illinois Conferences, to go to the Kentucky, and thence to the Mission, Missouri, Indianna, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Eastern Texas Conferences—a very large share of official duty for one so advanced in years. From Bishop SOULE's letter we quote the following information, as to the course he proposes to pursue in reference to the recent action of his co-episcopates at their Conference in New York, which action was announced a few days ago:

"There is one contingency which may prevent my attending the Kentucky Conference It arises out of the following official notice sent me by the Bishops: "The meeting took no action relative to your appointments. But thinking, perhaps, in view of the decisions of the meeting above stated, you might choose to change your field of labor, it was agreed that Bishop Morris should be present at the Rock River, Iowa and Illinois Conferences, to preside in them, in case you should decline attending them." Now, the truth is, I neither "*choose* to change my field of labor, nor *decline* attending" the conferences assigned me by the "college" of bishops at New York in 1844. To "*choose* to change my field of labor, or *decline* to attend" the work assigned me by the constitutional authorities of the church, (and by such authority the presidency of these Conferences for the present year was assigned me,) would form a new era in the history of my life as a Methodist preacher.

I informed the Bishops by letter, (as I could not attend the meeting in person, at the time and place appointed,) that if a majority of them should decide to change the plan of Episcopal visitation for the present year, I should most cordially submit to their decision. But I am not advised that they have made any change whatever in the plan. But they advise me that they have "taken no action relative to my appointments," and fully recognize me as having authority to preside in the Rock River, Iowa and Illinois Conferences. Consequently my colleagues are not of opinion that I have "withdrawn from the M. E. Church," or that "ordination of ministers performed by me would be invalid." But the point of difficulty is this; unless I can see Bishop Morris, or have correspondence with him, and he will agree to attend those three Conferences for me, I shall hold myself bound "in good faith" to attend those Conferences, they being a part of the work assigned me in the plan of Episcopal visitation; and the Bishops, who only have jurisdiction in the premises, at their recent meeting in New York have decided not to touch that plan, so far as my appointments are concerned."

ANTI-RENT MURDER—A SHERIFF KILLED.—The spirit of anarchy in the state of New York has at length led to an act of murder, which calls upon the State authorities to relinquish all temporizing and try musket and ball to protect the supremacy of the laws and the safety of its officers. The Delaware county (N. Y.) Express of Friday states in substance, that the Sheriff, a few days since, endeavored to sell some property belonging to Moses Earle, of Andes, which he had levied upon by virtue of a distress warrant. Not being able to obtain bidders, owing to the threats, &c. of the Anti-Renters, he adjourned the sale till Thursday, when he proceeded to Earl's, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff O. N. Steele, P. P. Wright, Esq. and Constable E. S. Edgerton.—On arriving at the place of sale Earle refused to settle, and said he would fight it at the hardest. In about half an hour Indians began to appear, armed with rifles, and at about half past twelve, they commenced marching out of the woods.—There were about 150. The Indians formed a hollow square around the cattle, and placed a platoon at the bars, forbidding the citizens entering the field. Mr. Wright requested the Sheriff to drive the property into the road, where the bidders were or adjourn the sale. The Sheriff endeavored to get the property to the road, and while doing so, Mr. Wright forced a passage through the file of Indians into the lot, and was followed by Steele and Edgerton. The "Chief" ordered the Indians to "shoot the horses." The cry was taken up by the Indians—"shoot the horses"—"shoot him—shoot him." Edgerton spoke at the top of his voice, and commanded peace. A volley was discharged by the Indians, and Edgerton's horse was shot in the breast.—Immediately a second volley was fired, when Steele fell, mortally wounded. His horse expired in a few minutes; Edgerton's was killed instantly. Steele was taken to the house, when it was found that three balls had taken effect, one in the chest, another in the bowels, and the third on the right arm. He died at eight o'clock in great agony, his wife arriving in time to receive his last adieu. This is a most abominable murder—a murder committed in violation and opposition to the laws—and however great the sacrifice may be, every person engaged in that lawless affair, should be arrested and punished, for every one was *particeps criminis* in this murder.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Lieut. Ringgold, of the Army, I am informed, left this city last night with important despatches for our army in Texas. It is stated that, such was the emergency of the case, the Bank of the Metropolis, was opened at ten o'clock, P. M. for Government funds, to enable the despatch-bearer to proceed forthwith.

It is surmised that our government has been too fast in ordering its troops into that region of Texas which lies between the rivers *Nueces* and *Rio del Norte*, and which has never yet been, and never could be, taken possession of by the Government and troops of Texas, and that these despatches are now posted off to the scene of attraction to restrain Gen. Taylor and Colonel Twiggs from precipitating the forces under their command into that country, inhabited by 45,000 Mexicans who have never yet surrendered to, or been conquered by, the Texians.

It is well known that the amiable Mr. Buchanan, chafed and perplexed by the many things which he deemed were going wrong, worked himself into quite a war fever, before he left for the Springs recently, and gave out most distinctly that if Mexico was not going to war with us, it was high time that we should go to war with her, for we had borne with her wrongs and ill-treatment long enough. But as the President and Cabinet had no power to declare war, perhaps Mr. Buchanan's advice, and the Administration's course, was, to send our troops in upon the Mexican inhabitants residing on the east side of the Rio del Norte, so that war would come without declaring it!

The National Intelligencer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and other journals, have commenced sounding the alarm in this matter, and with such force and vigor exhibited to the people, and to the Administration also, the consequences of this high-handed step of usurping the power of Congress to make war upon a foreign nation, that the "powers that be" have evidently taken the alarm and the initiatory "back track!"

Can it be that they are so weak, vascillating and indecisive! And yet what more of *firm views* could be expected of an Administration with Jas. K. Polk at its head—the man who so precipitately fled from Wise's hissing insult, which he now desires, but fears to revenge! POTOMAC.

THE CUSTIS LEVEE.—The step-son and adopted child of George Washington, received callers at the house of Alderman Peters, Lennox Place, on Saturday. The persons invited were either cotemporaries of Washington, or their immediate descendants, and there was a goodly attendance. Several incidents took place worthy of note. Mr. H. F. Tallmadge showed a sword which was presented to his father by Washington on the field of battle. Mr. Tallmadge's sword was broken, when Washington, riding up, took his own, and hanging it about Mr. T.'s neck, said, "There, take that, and with it defend your country." At the sight of the sword, both Mr. Custis and his lady were much effected. Major Popham, (formerly aid to Gov. G. Clinton) president of the Cincinnati, now 93 years old, wore a gold relic richly studded with diamonds, which was sent from France by Lafayette to Washington, and by him given to the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Custis fervently kissed this beautiful token—which he said he had seen worn by Washington. Mr. Custis relates that Washington, having once received an invitation to visit a public place, was favored with a guard of soldiers, who were designed to escort him to his destination. He called the captain of the guard, and said, "I shall not require your services. The best guard I can have may be found in the affections of the people." One old gentleman, near ninety, (Mr. Black,) came from Newark through the heat of the day, to take by the hand his copatriots. A lady aged 113 was sent for by Alderman Peters, but she did not arrive. Among those present were Dr. Lyell, (Rector of Christ Church,) Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, Dr. John W. Francis, Issac T. Hopper, Jacob Hays, (who carried a staff at Washington's inauguration and was then a marshall,) Judge Lynch, Judge Ogden Edwards, &c. &c.—*N. Y. Express of Monday.*

From the Painesville Telegraph.

Mr. Birney and the Whigs.

Discussion is going on in the Michigan papers between Mr. Birney and Hon. J. M. Howard of Detroit. Mr. Birney charges the Whigs with "a conspiracy" in relation to the Garland forgery, and avers that Mr. Howard was one of the "conspirators." Mr. H. denies the charge, and in his reply the following passage occurs:

"The professed object of your party is to emancipate three millions of human beings from slavery—an object worthy of a special interposition of Heaven! How has it been pursued? Will the low arts of the Demagogue; assaults upon private character; the little tricks of a paid political harlequin; the whining petulant tone of a charaltan, who has been detected in a dirty transaction; will these miserable follies break the shackles of the *slave*! No, no! What is your position! Your own conscience must answer. Where stands the man whose greatness of soul and disinterested benevolence, now braves the terrors and "conspiracies" of a slave holding community! While you have fled from the same theatre, to the "confines of civilization" in the county of Saginaw, where stands Cassius M. Clay, the "bravest of the brave," in the great contest! Grappling with the evil in the midst of it. When the question was before the people whether the national constitution and energies should be exerted for the protection and perpetuation of African slavery in Texas, he nobly co-operated with the party that opposed it, while you, at that critical moment—a moment decisive of the question for perhaps a century, a moment when the slave in that country raised his hand imploringly to you and your party, to all the friends of humanity, for air, for freedom, for life itself—you then drew off your forces from the field, and knowingly gave it to the enemy:—Where was the "conspiracy" then!—You well knew if left to themselves, nine-tenths of your followers would vote the whig ticket, and thus overthrow that stupendeous plot. You knew it, and you knew that their votes, if given for James G. Birney, would be *lost* to the great cause. You knew that this loss would elect Mr. Polk, and give your public sanction to the scheme. You knew and saw with your own eyes, that the Democratic party were anxious you should thus act. They encouraged you. They saw, and you saw, the decisive effects in *their* favor, of your persistence in that course. Your labors were pre-eminently and directly for their benefit. You knew it, and they knew it. Talk of it as you may—sneer at—explain—becloud—deprecate—deny it as you please—this is evidence of a conspiracy in *favor of Slavery*, which no regrets—no arts—no arguments can ever remove or shake.—The iron pen of history has engraved it on tablets more lasting than brass, more enduring than slavery itself! Take it, sir; *take all the credit of it!* Put the gains, if gains there be, into the same pocket, where is now the price of the human beings whom you sold into perpetual bondage."

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 16, 1845.

☞ We shall not waste our space in noticing the Post's floundering efforts to prove its statement that Great Britain had relinquished the exclusive sovereignty of Oregon to Spain, but continue to afford our readers such information on the question as will enable them to form a correct judgement for themselves. In doing so we quote from sources not likely to be questioned by our belligerent neighbor. Our extracts from Mr. RUSH seem to please him vastly, and we hope he will be as well satisfied with the article we give to-day from the *Journal of Commerce*, a paper whose Locofoco tendencies and partialities are well known. It will always give us pleasure to afford our neighbor all the information in our power, particularly on a question he seems but poorly to understand. In this spirit we will kindly afford him a little light on the Nootka Sound Treaty, and thus save his readers the trouble of reading through three or four columns more of his attempts to substantiate his rash assertion. The statement he labors so hard to prove is this:

"1799. Spain and Great Britain entered into a convention, which reserved the sovereignty of Nootka Sound to Spain, but granted some commercial privileges to Great Britain. This convention gave to *Spain the sovereignty and exclusive ownership over all the coast to the north of west American to the side of the South Sea, as far as beyond Prince William's Sound.*"

The origin of the Nootka Sound Convention was this. In 1778 Lieut. MEARES, an Englishman, made a settlement at Nootka Sound, erected a house, and sort of Fort or Yard, and built a vessel. The Spanish Viceroy of Mexico, learning the facts sent an armed force, which seized and broke up MEARE's establishment. This act was resented by England, and she demanded reparation. Spain agreed to give up the vessels and property, on the ground that MEARES was ignorant he was trespassing on Spanish territory.—England denied the territory to be Spanish, and announced her determination to the Spanish Government to resist her *exclusive* demands of Sovereignty. Both nations prepared for war. Supplies were granted by the British Parliament, and large sums of money were spent in preparation for conflict. However, the matter was finally settled by treaty, which was the origin of the famous "Convention of Nootka Sound," also called the "Convention of the Escurial." This treaty, ratified October 28, 1790, provided as follows:

By article 1, The buildings and land of British subjects of which they had been dispossessed on the Northwest coast, were to be restored. Art. 3, stipulates that the respective subjects of England and Spain shall not be disturbed in landing on the coasts of the Pacific, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of commerce, *or of making settlements there.* By article 5, British subjects are not to navigate or fish within ten sea leagues from any part of the coast already occupied by Spain. By article 4, In all places to the *north* of the coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either nation shall hereafter make settlements, the subjects of the other shall have free access.

Such is the substance of the treaty. At the time of its ratification, the northernmost point occupied by Spain, was in latitude 38, at Port Francisco. Spain gave up the property at Nootka sound, according to the stipulation of the first article, and after that she abandoned the coast, and never availed herself of her right to make settlements there.

It appears from this statement of facts, that the Post was widely incorrect in saying that the Convention "gave to Spain *sovereignty and exclusive ownership* to the Northwest coast of America." By this covention the country was thrown open to both nations. Each had a right to make settlements. Neither had the "sovereignty or exclusive ownership." Great Britain used her right to make settlements, and Spain did not.

We have not entered into this exhibition for the purpose of presenting any argument on the subject of Oregon, but merely for the benefit of our neighbor. We may offer some remarks in reference to our claim through Spain, founded on the above facts, at some early day.

The N. O. Tropic of the 5th has the following paragraph:

"The Mexican schr. Relampago came up to the city yesterday, but we were unable to glean any further intelligence in relation to Mexican matters. The arrival of the Waterwitch, which is hourly expected, will, we anticipate, put us in possession of full information as to the intentions of Mexico. The Mexican schr. Atriveda arrived yesterday from Campeachy, but brought no news that we could learn. The intelligence we published yesterday, as to the intention of the Mexican Consul to cease exercising his functions, is fully corroborated."

The Relampago was to sail on Saturday, for Vera Cruz, and the Mexican Consul was to take passage in her.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Edinburgh Review and the London Foreign Quarterly, for July, each contain an article on the Oregon question. The tone of the two is very dissimilar. The Foreign Quarterly claims the whole argument and the territory besides. It seems to suppose that the Oregon occupation bill, which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, is to come up for concurrence by the Senate next winter; whereas it was definitely acted upon (rejected) by the Senate at the last session, and could not be acted upon at the next session at any rate except as a new bill requiring the action of both Houses, inasmuch as the Congress of last session (the 28th) has no longer any constitutional existence. "We venture to predict," says the Foreign Quarterly, "that it will be thrown out, simply because it cannot be carried without a war with England; and there are three sound reasons why America cannot go to war—she has neither men, money, nor credit." And again it speaks of our being "overwhelmed with debts." If the National Government is meant, the amount of this overwhelming debt is about £3,000,000, or say the one hundred and twentieth part of the British debt. Even including the debts of all the States, America does not owe a twentieth part as much as England; certainly not an eighteenth part. And as to "men," we are inclined to think a few might be found in our population of 20,000,000. If the reviewer lives fifteen years longer, he will have the pleasure of knowing that the population of the United States exceeds that of the United Kingdom. Again, the credit of the National Government, and of *most* of the States, (unfortunately there are a few exceptions,) is perfect. Its promises are better than gold, and if drawing interest, *very much better.* Besides, if we were to get into a war with England, the large amount now paid by indebted States to English bond-holders could be invested in cold lead and steel, and transmitted in that shape to its destination. We can tell John there is no trouble on either of the grounds mentioned. We have a plenty of money, men, and credit; but we agree with him, that they are not likely to be used in such a foolish way as that above indicated. "N; America will not go to war." Neither will England. She, too, is wise enough to avoid a collision. She knows that she can turn us to much better account by selling us broadcloths, &c. than by shooting us. She has spent near ten years of her life in attempting the latter, and has found it an unprofitable business.

The writer in the *Edinburgh Review* claims little for England on the score of title to Oregon, and concedes little to us. He says there are only five sources of title, viz. discovery, settlement, treaty, prescription, and *contiguity*, and that under no one of them except the last has any civilized nation acquired any title to Oregon. The claim on the score of contiguity is now confined to the United States and England—Russia and Mexico having respectively quit-claimed. On this basis, England would be entitled, says the reviewer, "to the portion north of the 49th parallel, and America to that south." He adds "This is, without doubt, the weakest of all titles; so weak, that when expressed in words it seems almost to disappear; for what can be less substantial than a claim to territory which is not yours, merely because it is bounded by that which is? Still, it must be admitted to be a source of title, however slight, where there is no other." The article concludes as follows:

"The negotiation for partition is now resumed, and, we trust, with a fair prospect of success. It is much that the real worthlessness of the country has been established. All that any prudent Englishman or American can wish is, that the controversy should be speedily and honorably settled. A week's interruption of confidence—such for instance, as followed the reception of Mr. Polk's inaugural speech—costs each party twenty times the value of the matter in dispute.

"The obvious course is to refer the whole question to arbitration. The decision of an arbitrator necessarily saves the honor of each party, and in the present case there is nothing else to contend for. We have heard that America objects to the arbitration, and that her objection is founded on the conviction that the right is on her side. But, as there are few disputes in which each party is not convinced that he is in the right, it follows that if such a conviction were a bar to arbitration, that mode of adjustment could scarcely ever take place. Assuming the honesty and intelligence of the proposed arbitrator, the only valid objection to arbitration is the conviction not merely that we are in the right, but that the opposite party knows that we are in the right.—If we believe this, we believe his claim to be fraudulent and vexatious; and we are justified, if the object in itself, or as affecting our honor, be adequate, in refusing to allow the question to be discussed. England would not allow her title to Quebec, or America her title to Rhode Island, to be the subject of an arbitration—not merely because each nation is convinced of the validity of her own title, but because each knows that its validity is known to the other. In the present case, America, with that ignorance of international law which is the glaring defect of American statesmen, may possibly be convinced that her claim to the whole of Oregon is valid, but she cannot believe that England knows it to be valid. She cannot deny that we honestly believe it to be a matter of controversy; and if a fourth negotiation should fail, she is bound by friendship, by prudence, and by regard to the welfare of the whole civilized world, to allow it to be settled by arbitration.

"Our readers have perhaps a right to ask what in our opinion the decision of an honest arbitrator would be! We think that we have supplied premises from which it may be inferred. We have shown that no nation now possesses any title, perfect or imperfect, by discovery, by settlement, by treaty, or by prescription. We have shown, too, that no nation possesses a perfect title by contiguity; and we have shown that an imperfect title by contiguity to the portion which lies north of the forty-ninth parallel is vested in England, and to that part which lies south of that parallel in America. We think, therefore, that the parallel ought to be the basis of the boundary; but as, if prolonged indefinitely, it would cut off the southern extremity of Vancouver's island, with little advantage to America, and great injury, if we shall ever occupy that island, to England, we think that if it should cease to be the boundary when it reaches the coast, and that from thence the boundary should be the sea. This would give to us the whole of Vancouver's island, which, if we are absurd enough to plant a colony in the northern Pacific, is the least objectionable seat.—It possesses excellent ports, a tolerable climate, and some cultivable soil, an ascertained and defencible frontier, and the command of the important straits by which to the east and to the south it is separated from the continent. That its distance from Europe would render it a costly unprofitable incumbrance is true; but that objection applies with equal force to every part of Oregon."

The last paragraph is worthy of particular notice, as designating what the reviewer supposes would be a proper compromise of the conflicting claims, viz: the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean, leaving to England the whole of Vancouver's island, which extends half a degree south of said latitude. This corresponds precisely with what was recently proposed by the London Examiner, and in which we expressed our willingness to concur. It conforms to the proposition repeatedly made by our commissioners in former negotiations, but declined by those of England. If there is any variation, it consists in this, that our commissioners may have designed to continue said parallel across Vancouver's island, thus leaving the southern extremity of it to the United States. Such a divided ownership would be scarcely desirable, even if practicable. Our firm conviction is, that if the present negotiation can be concluded on this basis, our government will be guilty of a criminal neglect if they fail to accept so liberal a compromise. The senseless clamors of ignorant partisans who only know what they want, not what they can justly claim are not to be heeded. If England recedes thus far from her claims, it is as much as can be reasonably expected. Let us meet her in the same spirit. Now is the time to bring this LAST boundary question with England to a peaceful and honorable close.

The Washington correspondent of the "N. Y. Courier" notices several warlike movements at the seat of Government.

"I learn that this morning there were despatched from the Navy Yard here, *one hundred and fifty boxes of muskets* by the Southern boat, to go through by the mail route to New Orleans, and *one hundred boxes* in addition have been ordered to be sent after them as quick as they can possibly be prepared.

There have been also 350,000 ball catridges ordered to be prepared and forwarded by the same conveyance with the utmost despatch, as well as a number of gun carriages and other military stores. So great was the hurry, and so urgent the orders of the Government for the despatch of these warlike stores, that I am informed the workmen at the Navy Yard will be at work all day to morrow, although it will be Sunday! This would seem to indicate that the administration are convinced there is to be no joking, but an actual bona fide war."

There is a good deal of excitement also in Baltimore, in consequence of an order to Major Ringgold to hold himself in readiness to march at any moment, southward, with his company of flying artillery.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1845.

WAR! WAR!

A rumor came into town, via Baltimore, this morning, that Mexico had declared, formally declared, war against the United States; and predicated upon this rumor, it is said that the President, Mr. Mason, Mr. Bancroft, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, were in consultation today upon the instructions, called for in this alternative, to our forces in Texas on land and sea. We think there is some basis for this rumor, from the fact, that although the President and the Cabinet were invited to the dedication of a new Methodist church in this city this morning, none of them were present. To use the language of Mr. Webster, "there are no Sabbaths in revolutionary times."

WARLIKE.—Orders were received on Sunday requiring Capt. Duncan, now at Fort Hamilton, a few miles below our City, to be in readiness at a moment's warning with his company of Flying Artillery to march to Texas. It will require two small vessels to transport this company with their horses. Their destination is the mouth of the Aransas.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Baltimore American of Thursday says:

We understand that Maj. Ringgold's corps of U. S. Flying Artillery, at Fort McHenry, have received orders to embark for Matagorda, Texas, as soon as practicable. The fine ship Hermann has been chartered for the transportation of the corps, and will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—An order arrived yesterday at this post for the whole of the 5th regiment infantry to rendezvous at Jefferson barracks, preparatory to proceeding to Texas. The companies of this regiment are posted as follows: 3 companies at Detroit; 2 at Fort Gratiot; 2 at Mackinaw; 1 at Sault St. Marie and 2 at Fort Wilkins, Lake Superior. Each of these posts are to be relieved by one company of the 2d infantry, now at Buffalo and Lake Ontario. We understand the order is for the troops to move at once, and that the companies in garrison here will leave towards the end of the week. The Polk Texas dynasty, that has all along been laughing at the idea of a Mexican war, are either now very apprehensive of trouble or very anxious to divert as much of the government expenditures as possible to the "area of freedom." Either way the "land of vagabonds" is to be a costly one to us of the North.

We learn also, that the 7th regiment of infantry has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Texas. One half of our army are already *en route* for this land of *promise*. The rest will soon follow. More public money will be expended in the initiatory steps to annex Texas than has been appropriated during the existence of our government to protect the commerce of the territory of six large states of our Lake country. This city and state alone will pay an *annual* tribute directly and indirectly of at least one hundred thousand dollars to this boasted "area of freedom."—Hurrah for Texas and Northern doughfacery!—*Detroit Advertiser*, Aug. 12.

WE are glad to learn that the prospects of the Railroad from Wellsville to Cleveland are growing brighter, and that the amount of money necessary to complete the road will in all probability be taken promptly so soon as the route is surveyed. It connects two very important points on the Lake and on the Ohio river, and when completed will no doubt meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Much credit is due to some of the citizens of Wellsville for their unti

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
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PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 19, 1845.

"The independent treasury, a reduction of the tariff, and the occupation of Oregon, will all follow the annexation of Texas; and then we fear no opposition from any but the opponents of Democracy."

The above is from the Washington Union, Mr. Polk's *official* organ, and is therefore to be taken as indicating the policy of the administration. With regard to the two first, "the independent treasury, or rather the discarded "*sub*-treasury" under a more popular name, and the "*reduction* of the tariff," we never had the slightest doubt, that the administration would make every effort to accomplish them. As to the "occupation of Oregon," the terms are too indefinite to enable us to form a correct understanding of what the administration proposes. The Post of this city, speaking of the "occupation of Oregon," means the whole territory from the 42d to the 54th degree. Does the Union mean the same, or does it merely mean such portion of the territory in dispute as shall be amicably agreed upon? We wish the Union would use more definite terms, and let us know how far the Government intends to claim. This would save a good deal of bluster, and might prevent some of the "faithful" from committing themselves to an untenable position.

We call the attention of the Post to the above declaration of the Union, that the "*reduction* of the tariff" is to follow the annexation of Texas. We ask the Post for an explanation. What does it mean? Are all the professions and promises of the leaders of the Locofoco party in this section, who loudly vouched for Mr. Polk as a good tariff man, to be proved to be false? We are not deceived or surprised. We predicted this. We looked for it—we expected it. But how will the Post and the leaders of the party answer to their poor deceived followers! The Post is loud in its pretended attachment to the Tariff, and yet it ardently supports an administration which has already made its *official* announcement that the Tariff must be *reduced!* It will stand by and see the administration preparing to prostrate Pennsylvania interests, and so far from remonstrating, it loses no opportunity to sing the praises of the very official dignitaries who are laboring to destroy the sources of our prosperity. However,—there is hope, that if any thing can, the assault on the Tariff by Mr. Polk and his party, will forever prostrate the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania.

☞ While the Post, here is disposed to quarrel with us for suggesting the propriety of our Government settling the Oregon question in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise, and is ready to ostracise any who will agree to the 49th degree,—we find that a blustering spirit, of a similar character, exists on the other side of the water, and that the Edinburgh Review, for recommending the 49th degree, and moderate counsels, has exposed itself to the imputation of a want of patriotism.

The London Times of the 13th ultimo, has a strong reply to the article of the *Edinburgh Review* It opens by expressing its surprise, after the unanimity with which both Houses of Parliament received the announcement some weeks since, of the course the Government intended to pursue in this matter, that the Edinburgh, Review should contain an article

"Calculated to break that unanimity, to misrepresent the facts of the case, to lower the tone of this country in the controversy, and to diffuse abroad false and mischievous notions of the real value of our pretensions. * * * We are bound, however, to acknowledge that the Edinburgh Review stands alone in this country in the avowal of such an opinion on the Oregon question; and on this side of the Atlantic it is scarcely necessary for us to protest against its inaccuracies and fallacies. We shall proceed, however, to expose such of them as our limits permit us to notice, and we trust they will nowhere be mistaken for the views of the people of England."

The *Times* proceeds to reply to the positions of the Review, and to show that the claim of Great Britain is well founded. The Edinburgh writer had intimated that *contiguity* would constitute a valid ground for a claim. This, the *Times* says, is simply what used to be called "State policy," by which any act of robbery, no matter how open, was defended. With regard to the 49th parallel, so often mentioned in these discussions, the *Times* says:

The 49th parallel west of the Rocky Mountains has never been mentioned in any treaty, nor is it connected with any natural division of the country. It is the prolongation of our frontier east of the Rocky Mountains, which the American Commissioners proposed to prolong to the Pacific, for the avowed purpose of appropriating to themselves all the lands watered by the Columbia—that is by far the largest, most fertile, and most accessible portion of the whole territory. That offer was totally rejected by the British Cabinet, and the possession of the north bank of the Columbia has been a *sine qua non* in all our negociations ever since.

It closes its article thus:

Nor does it require any extraordinary discernment to perceive that at no distant period a strong position on the shores of the Pacific Ocean will be indispensable to the protection of commerce and the maintenance of our maratime ascendency.—Whenever the harbors of California are in the hands of an enterprising people, we shall learn the true value of Oregon and Vancouver's island.

The "London Morning Chronicle" is also out on the Edinburgh Review, and speaking of the Review's recommendation of the 49th degree, says:

When we consider the perfect accord which was displayed on the subject by the whig and tory leaders in the House of Commons; and the unanimity of all parties thereon—founded not only upon a conviction of the justice of England's claim, but of the expediency and advantage of showing that unanimity and firmness in face of a claimant using the tone of a bully and the language of a foe—*we must say that we consider the conduct of a great and respectable organ, in thus deserting and flying against the unanimous declaration of English statesmen, to be most reprehensible.*"

The *Chronicle* says the country north of the Columbia is no use to us, while it is of great importance to Canada. It says the Americans

"In demanding the country north of the Columbia, ask a region which they cannot make use of, merely in order to drive from it Englishmen who are making industrious and ample use of it. And this is done in the duration of a treaty permitting us to make these establishments.—Never, surely, was such preposterous impudence met by such unfathomable pusillanimity."

We make these extracts to show our readers, *first*, the great similarity between the tone of the blusterers in both countries and *second*, to observe, that if the Governments of the respective nations are at all animated by the belligerent spirit which is manifested by their newspaper organs, the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Oregon question is very faint. While the whole of Oregon is insisted upon up to the 54th degree, by the American blusterer, the British blusterer hoots at the idea of compromise at the 49th! Not much likelihood of such men coming to an understanding.

The Terminus of the Rail Road.—The all-absorbing question to Pittsburgh as a city, is the terminus of the Baltimore Railroad. This being the case, is there not too much supineness manifested by the people generally on the subject? Is it not high time that a Committee were raised on this especial subject, by the Board of Trade or otherwise, to take this matter into consideration and to meet weekly or daily, to correspond with various parts of the state, to procure and circulate information, and to use every laudable means possible to secure the object designed. Virginia is in a perfect fever on the subject at present, and we can scarcely doubt, that the right of way will be given to Parkersburg at the next session of the Legislature, or at most, the succeeding one. There is, then, no time to lose.

We see various indications, that convince us that the enemies of the road will attempt to defeat it by raising another question—that of a continuous railway from Philadelphia to this city. This object, however well in itself, should not for one moment be permitted to attract our attention from the Baltimore Road. One is a far-distant and uncertain object. The other is near at hand, and will either prove a benefit or an injury to us, according as it terminates at this city or below it.

If the Philadelphians can guarantee that the Baltimore road shall stay at Cumberland, they can then talk about their road with some show of reason. But if they permit that road to go to Parkersburg, by refusing the right of way to Pittsburgh, they can invest their money in better stock, than in a continuous road to this city, for the very reason that they have promoted the interception of the natural trade of Pittsburgh at a point below. The true interests of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are identical on this question. If Philadelphia acts wisely she will join in promoting the extension of the Baltimore road to Pittsburgh, and commencing a road herself to intersect the Baltimore road, thus securing a continuous railway to Pittsburgh. In no other way can she so easily secure that object.

☞ We are not unwilling to answer the Post's question in regard to Oregon, but we wish to settle one dispute at a time. We have a right to expect that the Post will either prove or abandon its position in relation to the Nootka Sound Treaty, before we answer any further question. Having made a broad assertion in regard to that matter, unfounded in fact, it is no more than just, that it either prove its statement, or acknowledge its mistake.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that on the 13th instant, the Steam Flouring Mill, of Tangburn and Kerr, near Ripley, Ohio, was destroyed by the explosion of the boilers. The middle boiler exploded just as the Engineer was letting on the steam to start the engine, by which two men (one of them the Engineer,) was instantly killed, and four others badly wounded. Three of the wounded men died within a few hours; the fourth survived, with slight hopes of his recovery. The engine house and stack were entirely demolished by the explosion; and the exploding boilers projected to the distance of 20 or 30 yards. The destruction of life and property is complete. All who were in the engine house at the time were killed, except the one man above mentioned, and a little boy. Thirty Orphan Children, are left by the deceased collectively to mourn the carelessness or criminal parsimony of continuing to use *worn out boilers*, which it is said has made them such. The names of the killed and wounded are—Joseph Sowers, Engineer William Boggs, John Hugh, John Moore and Barney Bartholomew. Samuel Bartholomew and Son, wounded.

Fire in Cincinnati.—A fire broke out in Cincinnati, on Thursday morning last, on Front st., east of R. B. Bowler's bagging factory. It originated in a frame kitchen, and extended to Messrs. Morton & Johnson's saw and planing mill, which was destroyed, together with three frame dwellings, owned by Mr. Atkins, and a frame hackling house, connected with the bagging factory, which contained four tons of hemp. Two brick dwellings, east of the saw mill, were slightly damaged.

The loss is estimated at $11,000, $4,500 of which is covered by insurance. Messrs. Morton & Johnson's loss is $6,000.

Fire.—We learn from the Lexington Observer that the large Bagging Factory, Rope Walks, &c., of the Hon. Henry Clay, near that place, were entirely consumed by fire, together with fifty tons of hemp and a small amount of manufactured articles, on the morning of the 7th instant. The loss is stated to be from seven to eight thousand dollars, five thousand of which, we are glad to learn, are covered by insurance in Lexington and Ætna offices. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Fire in New York.—A destructive fire took place in New York on Saturday morning last. It destroyed the steam Laundry of Messrs. Prouty & Danforth, the Marble Sawmill of Wm. Chauncey, the Linseed Oil Factory of E. H. Prell & Co., the Machine Shop of M. M. Howell, and the Soap and Candle Factory of Enoch Morgan. Total loss estimated at fifty-thousand dollars, only one-fifth covered by insurance. The buildings were on Hammond st.

Magnetic Telegraph.—We learn from Baltimore papers that arrangements have been made to commence constructing the line of Telegraph from Baltimore to Philadelphia on the 1st of October Next. By the 15th of October it is expected that the line from Philadelphia to New York will be ready for operation. There will, no doubt be a continuous line of Telegraph from Washington to New York in operation by the beginning of the session of Congress in December, when there will be seen a complete revolution in this "news world."

Rev. Dr. Jenson.—This distinguished missionary from the East is daily expected in his native land. He has been absent about 33 years, during which he has translated and written with his own hand, the whole Bible in the Burmah language. Many of our readers will remember the thrilling account of his sufferings in the prison at Aya, as a political prisoner, during the troubles between Britain and Burmah about 20 years ago, as related in the well known memoir of Mrs. Judson, by the late Professor Knowles.

Capt. Voorhees.—The *Union* publishes the official result of the proceeding of the Court-Martial in the case of Capt. Voorhees, tried for wrongfully seizing the Argentine squadron, &c. He was found *guilty* on each of the specifications, and was sentenced to be reprimanded in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended for the term of *three years* from the 24th day of June, 1845, the date of the sentence.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant says: "We hear that the weather was extremely warm when the dragoons left for Texas—so hot that three of them fell from their horses dead before crossing the Sabine—all from being sun struck. The weather was cooler, however, by the time they had reached San Augustine, and all were moving on well and in excellent spirits."

Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig, of Thursday, the 14th, says that the Locofocos have carried the State both Governor and Legislature.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have but few additional returns since our last. We omit the publication of any tables until the official returns are received from each district. Joshua F. Bell, (*W.*) has beaten Caldwell in the 4th, and Martin (D.) is probably elected in the 6th. The Whigs have thus secured seven of the ten Representatives, and lost one, in their strongest district, by running two candidates.—The following are elected.

1st District.—		*Lynn Boyd,* *
2nd,	"	Jno. H. McHenry,
3rd.	"	Henry Grider.*
4th.	"	Joshua F. Bell.
5th.	"	Bryan P. Young.
6th.	"	*Jno. P. Martin,*
7th.	"	Wiliam P. Thomasson.*
8th.	"	Garret Davis.*
9th.	"	Andrew Trumbo.
10th.	"	*John W. Tibbatts.**

*Members of the last Congress.

The Tariff.—It is cheering to hear from the South—where the suicidal policy of hostility to the tariff is so obstinately cherished—the expression of sentiments such as are here uttered by the New Orleans Bulletin:

"The intention is avowed by the leaders in a certain school of politicians to attempt at the next session of Congress the reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. Any such movement at the present time is much to be deprecated. The compromise act is working well; under its operation the country is prospering to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations. In such circumstances, why resort to dangerous experiments and doubtful innovations! Like the man in good health, who, wishing to be better, took medicine and died of it, our body politic might languish and perish under the physicing and doctoring to which it may be subjected by empirical and visionary politicians."

The Tariff.—Again the Union shouts the watchward; "the tariff must be reduced." We are not so wedded to a tariff, or the tariff as not to be willing to modify or amend, when amendment or modification is shown to be proper and necessary, and are far from holding that the law of 1842 is to be like the law of the Medes and Persians. But there is in the cry now raised much that betokens *mischief.* If we are doing well, why not let *well enough* alone! Why this incessant change in our revenue duties! Is not *stability* itself worth something!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

☞ The venerable Bishop Chase, of Illinois, President of the Jubilee College, we learn from the Kalamazoo Telegraph, accompanied by his amiable lady, is now on his way to preside at the Consecration of Dr. Alonzo Potter as Bishop of Pennsylvania. Bishop Hopkins of Vt. will preach the consecration sermon.

From the Gettysburg (Pa) Sentinel.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

Our county has lately been the theatre of a most daring infraction of law and justice, by some citizens of a neighboring State, assisted by others residing in the county of Franklin. Mrs. Maddocks, about two years since, removed to this county from Maryland, having in her possession a negro woman and her children, who had been bequeathed to her by her deceased husband.—Shortly after her removal here, she executed a deed of manumission, giving liberty to the whole family. At her death the individual to whom the property of her deceased husband reverted, it appears, laid a claim to the slaves whom she had manumitted; and taking advantage of their present supposed defenceless condition, he, aided by a party of bad and reckless citizens from an adjoining county in Maryland, and also we are told, from Franklin county, two or three weeks since, in the dead of night, approached the house where dwelt the unsuspecting victims, seized the mother and two children, gagged them, placed them in a covered wagon, and made their escape into Maryland before any measures could be used to arrest their progress. The poor helpless victims, no doubt ere this have been hopelessly merged in the mass of human slavery scattered over the South. We need scarcely remark that this gross outrage has occasioned a general expression of that indignant feeling from our community, which so high-handed a proceeding is well calculated to draw forth among a people accustomed to a proper administration of right and law.

We understand that proceedings have been commenced against these daring violators of law and justice; and we hope the most energetic measures may be used to bring them to condign punishment. Attempts made to arrest those in Franklin county have as yet proved unsuccessful; but it is to be hoped that they may not succeed long in baffling the officers of justice. Those in Maryland and Virginia should be demanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania—and, if found guilty, all the penalties of the broken law inflicted upon them. It is a course of procedure which every principle of justice and morality demands; and we hope that those engaged in it may persevere in sustaining the integrity of Pennsylvania soil, and the majesty of her laws.

FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

By an arrival at Savannah, the Republican is put in possession of Kingston (Ja.) papers to the 24th ult.

Arrival of Ex-President Herrard!—The *Times* of the 22d ult. says: "This hero of Hayti and La Granadina, arrived at Port-Royal on Saturday morning, from Santa Martha. He landed at Kingston, we are informed, late that night. Report says he has made up his mind to settle in or near Port-Antonia for the remainder of his days. May he be wise enough to try to spend them in peace!"

Hayti.—We learn upon good authority that the Spanish and French parts of this distracted country, are carrying on a savage war between them. The former are said to have punished their prisoners on a late occasion in veritable oriental style, by depriving them of their virility; in return for which the others had shot their Spanish prisoners. We understand that on the last occasion, fifteen were shot in one day at Cape Samana. Where, when, how, are these mad atrocities to be put a stop to! They are a disgrace to the age—to the world—to humanity.—*Times*

Guadaloupe.—*Death of the Governer.*—The following announcement, is from the *Poide-a-Petre Commercial* of the 11th ult:

"The colony has just lost its chief. Rear-Admiral Gourbeyre died on the 7th instant, at half-past 5 in the morning. The intelligence of this event, equally painful and unforeseen, has thrown the whole town into consternation.

"The obsequies of the Governor took place at Basse Terre on the following morning at 9 o'clock, in the midst of an immence concourse of citizens whose unanimous sorrowing bore testimony of the greatness of the bereavement which Guadaloupe has just incurred."

Improvements in Iron, Coal, &c.—Near Housatonicville, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a gentleman by the name of Alger has extensive iron works which he is continually enlarging. He is a man of exhaustless ingenuity and is constantly introducing improvements of incalculable advantage to the country. In the first place, some time ago, to make the hot air generated by his furnace *reheat* his furnace, he collected it in pipes, and turned it back on the ignited ore. The place where this stream of heated air meets the fire is so intensely bright that the eye can scarcely endure the light, and goes through a thin board like a bullet. By this process he accumulated heat, to the immense saving of fuel. Latterly he has introduced a great improvement in making charcoal. By erecting brick buildings in which he can pile eighty cords of wood at a time, he saves some fifteen bushels of coal to the cord over the common process of burning in coal pits. Not content with all this economy, he now saves the gases generated in the process of burning, and from them makes pyroligneous acid, a material universally used in making calico prints. Formerly this was imported from England at a large expense, but latterly it was made in this country, by burning wood for the especial purpose. Mr. Alger here makes it out of the superfluous gases that escape in the process of charring wood, and at so cheap a rate that he can afford it at a few cents per gallon. He expects also to make naphtha from the same process. Mr. Alger has a laboratory built, and employs a chemist from New York the year round to make experiments. The efforts of Mr. Alger will furnish a valuable addition to the science of chemistry in the country.—*Correspondant of the New York Tribune.*

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The editor of the Ohio Cultivator has been on a tour through the Western Reserve, and the account he gives is worse than any we have heard from other sources. He says, "in many places the country presents no more signs of verdure, except the foliage of trees, than the deserts of Africa." The Hay crop is a total failure. He advises the farmers to drive their stock into the Scioto Valley and Southern Ohio for wintering. We refer to this on account of the intimate dependence of our market upon the Reserve for Butter and Cheese. It will now be conceded, we think, that by no possible contingency can it furnish anything like an ordinary supply of either.

The drought in Western New York also appears to have been severe. Eight weeks of the best part of the season for Butter making has gone by, and very little comparatively has been done in that way. The value of the Butter arriving at Albany this year was near $2,000,000. The amount made this season in Western New York is one-third less than last season, and it is supposed that not more than one half of the amount reported last year will pass over the Erie Canal this year. This, however, may not be, as much of the Butter from Cincinnati and the Western part of Ohio, is taking the Lake route to New York, and it is reasonable to expect an increase in those States not affected by the drought.

The statistics of the canal department at Albany exhibit the following rapid growth of the western exports of the article, since 1841.

Passed through the canal in

1841	3,620,000 lbs.	1846	13,770,000 lbs.
1842	5,950,000	1844	16,158,000
1843	5,582,000	1845	19,184,000
1844	7,042,000	1844	21,000,000
1845	8,816,000	1844	23,714,000
1846	8,238,000		

The amount that arrived from Western States 1844, at

Oswego	lbs 1,876,775
Buffalo	5,544,924
	7,421,699

The amount that has arrived this season, at the same ports, is less than 1,000,000 lbs. and the prospects are poor for much more, if the Western papers and travelers can be relied on as to the drought in that section.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 20, 1845.

The Railroad Question.—We give room to-day for a correspondent to answer some of the absurd and false arguments of those who oppose the right of way to the Baltimore road from interested motives. We remark, in addition, to show the utter falsity of these person's pretended regard for the interests of the Canal, that we have been informed that while they last winter opposed the road, by boring at Harrisburgh, on the ground that it would injure the canal, they at the same time held a correspondence with persons in Baltimore, offering to promote the extension of the road, provided the Company would agree to *terminate it at Brownsville!* The canal may go to the dogs for what these people care, so Brownsville and the Slackwater reap the advantage.

An Extra-session of Congress.—As it is now pretty certain that Mexico has declared war with the United States, the question arises, shall we have an extra-session of Congress. If the war is to be carried on with any spirit it will be necessary to appropriate large supplies to that object, which will soon exhaust appropriations already made. It will be necessary also to put the army and navy on a war footing, by adding largely to the number of effective men, in order to protect our commerce, and guard our extensive frontier, let alone carrying on active offensive operations. We see it stated that Mr. Buchanan has been suddenly called from Bedford Springs to Washington, and it will not be matter of surprise if Congress is ordered to convene immediately.

Defining a position.—At a Locofoco meeting held in Allegheny, on Saturday, a resolution was passed that the proceedings be published in "the Democratic papers of the city," and immediately below it is added, "*Chronicle* and Ariel please copy." Here the Chronicle is put before the Ariel in the Democratic list, and correctly, as it no doubt renders the Locofoco party the most effective service. The Locofocos seem determined to define the position of the Chronicle, if it will not do it for itself. It's professed neutrality is rather too much of a humbug to gain longer credence.

☞ The Native American organ in this city makes the following statement:

"The prospects for *electing our whole ticket,* in October next *is* becoming more and more cheering."

The members of that party must be fond of gammon, and have strong stomachs, if they can digest such veracious assertions. They are about as true, however, as many other things in the same paper.

☞ A new theory for the Gulf stream has lately been broached, to wit: that it is caused by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, which are higher than those of the Atlantic, being poured through an underground aperture, at the Isthmus of Panama; and that in passing through that volcanic region the waters become heated to the extraordinary temperature they always possess. The theory is curious and worthy of attention.

☞ We call the especial attention of the people of Brownsville and Uniontown to the challenge which our correspondent, "A stump Engineer," makes for a discussion with a writer in that region, who signs himself "A Pennsylvanian."

The New Postage Law—How it works.—The Reform Postage law, which went into operation on the first of July, does not seem to be working very well. There is a large falling off in the receipts; much larger than was anticipated.—We learn from some statements of the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, that where it has been usual for the receipts at a Post Office to amount to $600 a week, they have now fallen to little more than $200—and so in proportion. In New-York, New-Orleans and Philadelphia the falling off has been nearly as great. Instead of a revenue of four millions, it is therefore probable that the revenue of the first year of the experiment will not much exceed a million and a half. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $750,000 to make up the expected deficiency; but this will fall far below the necessities of the service; and it is very probable that this sum will be consumed in the payments of the contracts for the first two quarters.

We regret this result, as we doubt not the enemies of the Reform will make use of it to promote the repeal of the law. We are not sure but it would be better for the country, that from one to two millions should be appropriated from the General Treasury for this purpose, than that the reform should be abolished.

The Delaware Murder.—The citizens of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, are exceedingly active in ferreting out the murderers, and quite a number of persons are arrested and in Jail. The excitement is most intense, and the state of society dreadful. It is time, certainly, that a stop was put to such attrocities, and some arrangement made in regard to the rents. The demoralizing effect of these disputes must be painful, when they could bring a whole neighborhood of persons, following the peaceful occupation of farmers, to premeditate murder. The correspondent of the Albany Journal says, that since the murder was committed it has been clearly ascertained that it was premeditated. It was known among the down-renters throughout the county that Steele was to be murdered that day if he appeared. If not *blood was to be shed at all hazards.*

It was publicly told in every part of the county by them as early at least as the morning of the sale, and hundreds went there, not disguised—rather, not masked—(for they disguised beneath God's image a spirit worse than demoniac) —on purpose to "see the fun"—or in other words, to see and exult over the murder of a public officer.

Reduction of the Tariff.

Mr. Walker is pursuing this object with great industry. A Circular has found its way into the papers, which has been extensively circulated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of eliciting information from the manufacturers.—It proposes a large number of questions, as follows: What power is used? When established, and whether joint stock? What Capital? Rate of profit compared with profit on other capital?—What description of Manufactures? Cost of similar imported articles? Number of men, women and children, and their wages? Rate of wages to those otherwise employed? Whether any are made to be exported? Increase or decrease of cost to the manufacturer since the date of establishing? What Protection is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition with imported articles? What the rate of profits for the last three years? What dividends, if joint stock? Proportion of cost of raw material, cost of labor, and profits of capital? What amount of Agricultural productions, &c., consumed by the manufacturers? If duty reduced to 12½ per cent. would the business be abandoned? If abandoned, what other business would be taken up? Are Salt and Iron, remote from points of importation, out of foreign competition to a certain extent? What reduction of duty would still yield six per cent. interest? What the proportion between production and consumption? &c. &c. These are some of the questions asked. The answers are to be given by the 1st October next.

Clarion County and the Tariff.— A correspondent of the New York Tribune, residing in Clarion, Pa. is alarmed at the indications of a prospective repeal of the tariff. He says: "Should a material reduction be effected, it will undoubtedly produce great distress and prostration of business in this State, and in no part of it more than in this section. Pig metal is the staple commodity of this county, and the facilities for producing it abundant. We have at present, within the limits of the county, ten Furnaces in successful operation, yielding nine or ten thousand tons of pig metal annually. There are also fourteen more in progress of erection, all of which will be completed this fall or next spring, all these are intended for charcoal. In addition to these there is one small establishment intended for coke, which will soon go into operation and which, if the experiment be successful, will no doubt be followed by others of the same kind. The citizens of our State were induced to vote for Mr. Polk on the most *solemn assurances* that he was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay, and by clamorous declarations that "Democracy" and the Tariff of 1842 were identical, and that the only safe guardians of this great measure of public policy where James K. Polk and his political friends."

Yes, by just such "solemn assurances" as Mr. McCandless's Clarion letter, and by such as we heard him and others make on the stump; assurances made by persons who *knew Mr. Polk's* sentiments if they knew anything at all, and who knew that he would attack the tariff if elected. We hope the people of Clarion will send for McCandless to explain and answer for his letter.

'The True Grandeur of Nations.'

Such is the title of 'An Oration delivered before the Authorities of the City of Boston, July 4, 1845, By Charles Sumner.' The avowal and vindication of such lofty, vital, long-neglected truths, says the New York Tribune, from such a position, on such an occasion, is really a cheering, encouraging sign of the times. Not long before, an annual Military show had taken place in Boston, and a clergyman had preached a sermon therefor in vehement advocacy of the righteousness of War—*defensive* War, as the modern phrase is. Mr. Sumner (a layman, and we think a lawyer,) being invited to deliver the Annual Fourth-of-July Oration before the Civic Authorities, boldly presents the other side of this question, taking ground against *all* War, on any pretext whatever. In his long and able argument, he demonstrates

1. That *all* Wars are professedly undertaken to establish Justice and Repel Aggression, by repressing or punishing Tyranny, Rapacity, Convulsion or Crime;

2. That there is no such thing as defensive Wars, in contradistinction from others, but all Wars are appeals to brute force for justice;

3. That all Wars are irrational, inhuman, un-Christian and terribly demoralizing;

4. That they are the cause of an immense majority of the public burthens and social miseries of mankind; and

5. That they differ in no essential characteristic from individual duels, are entered into from similar motives and upon similar pretexts, and like them as often result in the triumph of Wrong as of Right.

How ably and thoroughly these great truths are maintained, one must read the whole Oration to appreciate, but we shall make room for at least one extract. Consider the following on the *rightfulness* of War:

"Who has told you, fond man! to regard that as a glory when performed by a nation, which is condemned as a crime and a barbarism, when committed by an individual? In what vain conceit of wisdom and virtue do you find this incongruous morality! Where is it declared that God, who is no respecter of persons, is a respecter of multitudes? Whence do you draw these partial laws of a powerful and impartial God? Man is immortal; but States are mortal. He has a higher destiny than States. Shall States be less amenable to the great moral laws! Each individual is an atom of the mass. Must not the mass be like the individuals of which it is composed? Shall the mass do what individuals may not do? No; the same moral laws which govern individuals govern masses, as the same laws in nature prevail over large and small, controlling the fall of an apple and the orbits of the planets. It was the beautiful discovery of Newton that gravity is a universal property of matter, a law obeyed by every particle in reference to every other particle and connecting the celestial mechanism with terrestrial phenomena. So the *Rule of Right*, which binds the single individual, binds two or three when gathered together—binds conventions and congregations of men—binds villages, towns and cities—binds States, Nations and Empires—clasps the whole Human Family in its seven-fold embrace; nay, more,

'Beyond the flaming bounds of place and time
The living throne, the sapphire blaze,'

it binds the Angels of Heaven, the Seraphim, full of love, the Cherubim, full of knowledge; above all, it binds, in self-imposed bonds, a just and omnipotent God. It is of this, and not of any earthly law, that Hooker speaks in that magnificent period which sounds like an anthem: 'Of Law no less can be said, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in Heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, the greatest as not exempted from her power; both Angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy.'

"We are struck with horror, and our hair stands on an end, at the report of a single murder; we think of the soul that has been hurried to its final account; we seek the murderer; and the Law puts forth all its energies to secure his punishment.—Viewed in the clear light of truth, what is war and battle but organized murder; murder of malice aforethought; in cold blood; through the operation of an extensive machinery of crime; with innumerable hands; at incalculable cost of money; through subtile contrivances of cunning and skill; or by the savage brutal assult. Was not the Scythian right when he said to Alexander, 'Thou boastest that the only design of thy marches is to extirpate robbers; thou thyself art the greatest robber in the world!' Among us one class of sea-robbers is hanged as pirates; another is hailed with exclamation:

'Ille crucem sceleris pretium, tulit hic diadema.'[1]

"It was amidst the thunders which made Sinai tremble that God declared; 'Thou shalt not kill:' and the voice of these thunders, with this commandment, has been prolonged to our own day in the echoes of Christian Churches. What mortal shall restrain the application of these words!—Who on earth is empowered to vary or abridge the commandments of God! Who is all presume to declare that this injunction was directed, not to nations, but to individuals only; not to many, but to one only; that one man may not kill, but that many may; that it is forbidden to each individual to destroy the life of a single human being, but that it is not forbidden to a nation to cut off by the sword a whole people!

"When shall the St. Louis of the nations arise! the Christian ruler or Christian people, who shall proclaim to the whole earth, that henceforward forever the *great trial by battle* shall cease; that it is the duty and policy of nations to establish love between each other; and in all respects, at all times towards all persons, as well their own people as the people of other lands, to be governed by the sacred rules of right, as between man and man! May God speed the coming of that day!"

We close with another extract, exhibiting the *expensiveness* of war to this Country. Mr. Sumner has shown that war in a little more than a century and a half has cost England her present National Debt of *Four Billions, Two Hundred and Sixty-five Millions of Dollars*, with at least as much more wrung from her people in the shape of taxes, to say nothing of millions on millions of human lives. All Europe is now staggering under heavy National Debts, which some countries barely pay the interest of, while others have sunk into hopeless bankruptcy. Enormous and still increasing Standing Armies eat out the substance of the People, aiding to plunge the Laboring Classes into deeper and deeper degradation and misery. Now turn the glass toward *our own* country, and see what we are doing in the war line. We quote Mr. Sumner again:

"It appears that the average expenditures of the Federal Government for the six years ending with 1840, exclusive of payments on account of debt, were $26,474,892; of this sum, the average appropriation each year, for military and naval purposes, amounted to $21,328,903, being eighty per cent. of the whole amount! Yes; of all the income which was received by the Federal Government, eighty cents in every dollar was applied in this useless way. The remaining twenty cents sufficed to maintain the Government, the administration of justice, our relations with Foreign Nations, the light-houses which shed their cheerful signals over the rough waves which beat upon our long and indented coast, from the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the Mississippi. Let us observe the relative expenditures of the United States, in the scale of the nations, for military preparations, in time of Peace, exclusive of payments on account of the debts. These expenditures are in proportion to the whole expenditure of Government:

"In Austria, as 33 per cent.
"In France, as 38 per cent.
"In Prussia, as 41 per cent.
"In Great Britain, as 74 per cent.
"In the United States, as 80 per cent![2]

To these superfluous expenditures of the Federal Government, are to be added the still larger and equally superfluous expenses of the Militia throughout the country, which have been placed at $50,000,000 a year![3]

"By a table[4] of the expenditures of the United States, exclusive of payments on account of the Public Debt, it appears that, in the fifty-three years from the formation of our present Government, in 1789, down to 1843, there have been $216,620,055 spent for civil purposes, comprehending the expenses of the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, the Post-Office, Light-Houses, and intercourse with Foreign Governments. During this same period there have been $368,526,594, devoted to the Military Establishment, and $170,437,684 to the Naval Establishment; the two, forming an aggregate of $538,964,278. Deducting from this sum the appropriations during three years of war, and we shall find that more than *Four Hundred Millions* were absorbed vain by preparations in time of peace for war. Add to this amount a moderate sum for the expenses of the Militia during the same period, which a candid and able writer places at present at $50,000,000 a year; for the past years we may take an average of $25,000,000, and we shall have the enormous sum of $1,335,000,000 to be added to the $400,000,000; the whole amounting to *Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-Five Millions of Dollars*, a sum beyond the conception of human faculties, sunk under the sanction of the Government of the United States in mere *peaceful preparations for war*; more than *seven times* as much as was dedicated by the Government, during the same period, to all other puposes whatsoever."

[1] Juvenal, Sat. XIII. 105.

[2] I have verified these results by the tables of expenditures of these different nations, but I do little more than follow Mr. Jay, who has illustrated this important point with his accustomed accuracy.—*Address* p. 30.

[3] Jay's Peace and War, h. 13.

[4] American Almanac for 1845, p. 143.

Christian reader! will you not think of these things before giving another vote which shall operate as an encouragement of War, whether in Texas or any where else? Do not skulk behind some beggarly pretext that you are averse to War, but must vote so and so on other grounds. 'Thou shalt not kill' is a command too imperative to be dodged or trifled with.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

No further intelligence has arrived from Mexico. The items below are the most important bearing on the question.

Departure of the Mexican Consul.

Mexican Consulate, }
New Orleans, August 8th, 1845. }

By order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail tomorrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schr. Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

The Picayune, of the 10th, has the following paragraphs:

There was a report in town yesterday afternoon that the schooner Waterwitch, so anxiously looked for from Vera Cruz, was in the river, and might shortly be expected in port. We could not learn that there was the least truth in the report. As we go to press, not a word has been heard from her.

The Mexican schr. Relampago with Senor Arreangoiz on board, was towed down the river last livening by the towboat Geneva. The same boat vkewise towed down the Mexican schooners Atrevida and Carmen. The last two are bound to Campeachy, the Relampago to Vera Cruz.

THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.

Messrs. Editors:—I have just been reading an elaborate article in the Brownsville Herald, said to have been copied into all the Fayette county newspapers, signed "A Pennsylvanian," in which the writer undertakes to review the majority and minority Reports of the Committee on Internal Improvements, at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the subject of granting the right of way to Pittsburgh, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. I do not know who the writer is, but the article is exceedingly illiberal, deceptive, and unfair in its tone and statements.

The Report of the majority of that Committee, consisting of crude opinions, unsustained facts and unsatisfactory reasoning, certainly required the aid of this unknown champion to give it notoriety. I am afraid, however, that this anonymous writer, whose article is characterised by rash assertion and a reckless disregard of truth, will not be able to give importance to that weak and illiberal report.

I cannot, Messrs. Editors, follow this author through his mountain mass of nearly six columns, but for the amusement of your readers I shall exhibit you a few pebbles, as specimens of the entire structure. I shall do it, however, with fear and trembling, lest I shall fall under that withering sarcasm, which dubs as a "stump engineer," every man who cannot swallow down the ridiculous absurdities of this majority report, and its endorser "A Pennsylvanian."

1. "A Pennsylvanian" several times asserts—"that this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at the last session of our Legislature, made a vigorous eff

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 21, 1845.

☞ Mr. HILANDS, in another column, most triumphantly vindicates himself from the charges of the Native speakers, who have made a great ado about nothing.

☞ Two of the "Democratic" papers yesterday had addresses to their "Democratic brethren" on the necessity of choosing their best men at the County Convention. The *other one* merely copied the proceedings of the Democrats of the fourth ward, Allegheny, without comment. The Post editor really appears to believe that almost the very existence of Pittsburgh depends on the *nomination* of "good Democrats." Give us "good Democrats," says he, and "all will be well"—the importance of selecting "good Democrats" he cannot sufficiently enforce. And all for what! Why "good Democrats," the editor says he "honestly believes," will secure us the railroad; but good Whigs he insinuates will greatly endanger it.—The philosophy of this is, that the Locofoco party of Pennsylvania will consent to let the road come to Pittsburgh, provided the Whig majority of Allegheny county consent to give up their long cherished political principles, and send Locofocos to the Legislature. The Locofoco party will not do right except when paid for it. For one, we would not trust it. We shall want something more than mere promises. We have had too much of Locofoco professions to which Locofoco practice has given the lie. We need only refer to Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

But too much is taken for granted in this position of the Post's. First, he takes for granted that the Locofocos will have a majority in the next Legislature. This is by no means certain. For several years back the majorities have been small, and we are not without hopes that the first developement of the gross deceptions practised in the Presidential election on the tariff question, may open the eyes of many who have been unwittingly deceived.

Second, The Post takes for granted, that the whole Locofoco majority will vote for the road, provided the Whigs of Allegheny county will sacrifice themselves for the purpose of sending "goods Democrats." This is preposterous.

How, then, in either of these contingencies is a Democratic delegation to give us the road? The Post editor will say, why the Whig members will help. Oh, yes, the Whigs, good clever fellows, must first sacrifice their own men, and then help the "good Democrats" to pass the Bill!

The fact is, the Post cannot give a more deadly stab at the Railroad than to make it a political matter. It can only be secured by keeping it wholly separate from party politics. If it is made a party question in this county, and the Locofocos should succeed on that ground, it would be sufficient to array every Whig member, who is not deeply interested, against it; and if the Whigs succeed, as there can be no doubt they will, they will have to meet the prejudices excited in the minds of Locofoco members by the political aspect given to the question. Nothing ever showed more the base subserviency to their party, which is practised by the Locofocos than this attempt of the Post and the leaders of the party here, to build up their party even at the risk of ruining our prospects for the road. It is well known this is a Whig county, and if our members are elected on the ordinary political grounds, it will be looked upon as a matter of course, and they will be able to press the Railroad question on its own merits, without having to contend with any party prejudices. But if the Locofocos press this Railroad matter into the contest, they render the issue exceedingly doubtful, let who will be elected. If the Locofocos succeed, the Whigs throughout the State will be aroused and chagrined at the unworthy sacrifice, and if the Whigs succeed, they will find their way hedged up by political prejudices engendered by the contest.

Let the Post then pause. Let it take care how it endangers Pittsburgh interests by a *ruse* which cannot and ought not, and if we know the unflinching Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County, WILL NOT succeed! Let us contest the election on the true political grounds between us, like men, and not meanly drag in a question on which we are all agreed, in order to get some unfair advantage.

We do not make these remarks because we have the slightest doubt of the success of the Whig ticket, but to warn the Democrats who are really friendly to the road to beware how they endanger it, by dragging it into this contest, and mixing it up with party feeling.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

A communication in the National Intelligencer by PETER VON SCHMIDT, Civil Engineer, suggests some causes for steam explosion we do not recollect to have heard of before. The theory, briefly, is, that as water in the open air boils and is converted into steam, at 212° Fahrenheit, and with a less pressure, at a proportionately less temperature, and in a vacuum at the temperature of the human body, therefore it follows that under a heavy pressure of steam, the water in a boiler requires a greater temperature to convert it into steam, requiring from 300 to 400 degrees, according to the pressure. Now if, when the water is in this heated state, the *pressure is suddenly taken off* by starting the engine, the whole mass of water will, as suddenly as gunpowder be converted into steam, and an explosion is the consequence. The opening of a *safety valve*, when the water is thus heated under pressure, is like applying a match to gunpowder, as by relieving the pressure it promotes the sudden generation of steam. The writer illustrates his position by reference to the explosion of the Moselle, which he thinks was produced on these principles. "The steam being high, the water heated to a very high degree, and the pressure being partly suddenly removed by the opening of the communication between the boiler and engine, the loss of steam was too suddenly supplied from the highly heated fluid, which acted with the percussion against the iron of the boilers; and as soon as the smallest aperture was made by a crack in the boiler, the whole mass of water, as sudden as lightning, assumed the shape and space of steam, and carried all before it."

To prevent accident, when the water in the boilers is believed to be in this state, he recommends that all valves should be shut, the engine stopped, the fire under the boilers put out, and cold water, if possible, should be forced by hand into the boiler to reduce the degree of heat in the fluid. Such, he thinks, would be the surest way to avoid dreadful accidents. To prevent the boilers from getting into such a state he recommends that a constant stream of steam should be permitted to escape all the time the engine is stopped.

Another correspondent of the Intelligencer says, that the only true mode of trying the strength of steam boilers is the test of the hydraulic pump.—A pump of sufficient power to test the largest sized boilers can be constructed of such lightness as to be conveniently carried on a wheel barrow.

LOCOFOCO TICKET.

The Locofoco County Convention met at the Court House, yesterday, and nominated the following ticket:

Legislature—Sam. W. Black, of the city; Thomas Donnelly, of Allegheny; Joseph Cooper, of Moon; and Col. Wm. L. Miller, of Versailles. A "smart sprinkling" of lawyers, an Anti-Temperance man, a "squatter," and all good "Democrats," we suppose, in the eye of the Post, though some are of rather late creation, as, if we mistake not, we heard one of them, not five years ago, denouncing Locofocoism, in his peculiar and choice lingo. However it will do—*to be beat.*

Clerk of the Court—R. H. Kerr, best known in these "diggins" as *Beaton* Kerr, being an admirer of the great Missouri an.

Recorder—Dr. M'Cully.

Register—Edward M'Corkle.

Treasurer—Thos. Blackamore.

Commissioner—Joseph F. McCabe.

Auditor—J. H. Mettlebenney.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Ten Days Later from Europe.—The Steam ship Hibernia, Caption Ryre, arrived at Boston on Sunday, at noon, having made the passage in less than twelve days. She brings, ten days later intelligence.

The news is not of much importance.

Large sales of Cotton at previous prices.

The transactions in American securities had been very limited, and prices were still depressed.

The cotton market was not so active, but prices were without change. The lower qualities of American were being forced upon the market

The annexstion of Texas to the United States had not at all excited surprise.

The Royal Mail-steamer "Acadia," Captain Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, at seven o'clock, A. M, aftrr a very good voyage of 12 days 14 hours from Boston. It having been notified by telegraph that she had on board Mr. M'Lane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States, a number of persons assembled at the Prier to witness his landing, as a mark of respect. During his stay in Liverpool he occupied apartments at the Adelphi Hotel, and proceeded on the following Friday to London.

Mr. Charles Ware, formerly of this country, died recently at Liverpool. He had been engaged in commercial business.

The wife of George Catlin, Esq., the celebrated painter and delineator of Indian customs, died in Paris on the 30th ult.

Mr. Jenifer, the minister at Vienna, from the United States, has received his order of recal.

Mr. O'Connell was still holding monstrous repeal meetings in Ireland. The great Wexford Demonstration took place on the 23rd ult. The progress of Mr. O'Connell from Bray to Wexford is described as one long triumphal procession.—The last named town was crowded with people awaiting Mr. O'Connell.

RIGHT THOUGHTS.

The Right Rev. G. W. DOANE, D. D., L.L.D. Bishop of New Jersey, on the 4th of July last, delivered an oration before the New Jersey State Society of the Cincinnati, at Trenton. The subject is, "Civil Government a Sacred Trust from God."

In opening his oration he made the following eloquent *defence* of his right as a clergyman to accept an invitation to address a purely civil or secular society on secular Subjects. His defence, or apology, as you choose to call it, is as true as it is beautiful. Unhappy will be that nation which discards God and religion from her civil and political institutions.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Cincinnati.

I took no second thought as to my duty in regard to your appointment for this day. I felt no right to do so. There is a growing tendency to separate between things sacred and things secular, in point of obligation; to run out, on the field of human life, a line of higher, and a line of lower duties; to adopt a sort of "sliding scale" in morals. It is according to the fashion, that religion should become a thing of Sundays, and of sermons, and of sacraments, alone; and not of every day's concern, and of our universal life. Man seems a creature of two atmospheres; the higher, for his soul to float in, towards God; the lower, where his body is to labor, among men. Religious men are only for the other world: the men of this world, by an inference most natural, without the slightest need to be religious! Civil government confined to this life, and for men; a thing apart from God! God's ministers disfranchised, but for heaven! scarcely so much as citizens of earth! I stand against all this, as false in principle, and dangerous in practice. We are brethren all, the children of one Father. One common life, the breathing and the blessing of His love. One common home, the earth which He hath made, and garnished for our use. One common rule, His pure and perfect law of righteousness and peace. One common end, His glory in the mutual good of all our kind. One common blessed hope, to be with Him forever, as we are like Him now. It follows, by a necessary consequence, that we are intercorporated with each other, in inseparable union. What the Apostle teaches of the Church, holds of our human kind, "we are members one of another." The heathen knew it, when he said, "I am a man; and have a heart for every human thing."

The Christian knew it, when he said, "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." And it follows, by a consequence, as necessary, that our mutual obligation, our religion, so to speak: our boundedness, that is, to God, and to each other; must run alike through every level, and through every line of life, imbue them and prevade them all, fill them with light and love and loveliness; in one word, with the present God: as Paul, that greatest human master of morality that ever taught has plainly said and with as much of truth as plainness: Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," "that God in all things may be glorified, through Jesus Christ our Lord." Upon these simple dictates of my duty I accepted your appointment as Orator to day. And, standing on this broad, this high, this solid ground; broad as the field of human life, high as the destiny of man and solid as the throne of God; I feel that I may claim, what I am sure that you will grant your candid hearing, for that which I have chosen, from the thoughts and themes, with which my spirit labours, as worthiest of you, and of myself and fittest for the presence, and the day: *Civil Government a sacred trust from God.*

THREATENING.

An Extra from the office of the True American.—We have just received an extra from the office of the True American, dated August 15th. A public meeting had been held in Lexington, and a committee had addressed a letter to Cassius M. Clay, requesting him to discontinue his paper. He was sick at the time, but returned with great boldness and severity, a most peremptory negative. The committee were to report the result of their action to an adjourned meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th. Judging from former attempts of the character, there is too much reason to apprehend, that ere this, violence has taken place. Mr. Clay, although an invalid, announced his purpose to defend himself. More to-morrow.—*Cin. Herald of Monday.*

FATAL AND DISTRESSING EVENT.—We record with painful regret a most tragical occurrence that took place last evening, about six o'clock, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fuller's Hotel; when, on account of some misunderstanding between Rufus Elliott, (a brother-in-law of Mr. John C. Rives,) William Z. Kendall, (a son of Mr. Amos Kendall,) and Josiah R. Baily, the party first named shot Mr. Kendall dead on the spot, and severely shattered the left arm of Mr. Baily, by two discharges from one of Colt's revolving pistols. Mr. E. then made his escape, and had not been arrested at nine o'clock. There are so many contradictory stories in circulation respecting the circumstances of this melancholy affair that we purposely refrain from giving any of the resorts that have reached us in regard to it.—*Nat. Int. of Tuesday.*

EDINBURGH

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

EDINBURGH, July 17, 1845.

I had often been told, since I came to this country, that in Edinburgh I should see the finest city I ever saw. I confess that I did not feel quite sure of this, but it required scarcely more than a single look to show me that it was perfectly true. It is hardly possible to imagine a nobler site for a town than that of Edinburgh, and it is built as nobly. You stand on the edge of the deep gulf which separate the old and the new town, and before you on the opposite bank rise the picturesque buildings of the ancient city:

"Piled deep and massy, close and high."

looking, in their venerable and enduring aspect, as if they were parts of the steep banks on which they stand, as original growth of the rocks crystalized from the waters or cooled from their fusion by fire, they formed themselves by some freak of nature in this fantastic resemblance of the habitations of men. To the right your eyes rest upon a crag crowned with a grand old castle of the middle ages, on which guards are marching; and near you to the left, rises the rocky summit of Calton Hill, with its monuments of the great men of Scotland. Behind you stretch the broad streets of the new town, overlooked by massive structures built of the stone of the Edinburgh quarries, which have the look of palaces

"Streets of palaces and walks of slate,"

form the new town. Not a house of brick or wood exists in Edinburgh; all are constructed of the excellent and lasting stone which the earth supplies almost close to their foundations. High and solid bridges of this material, with broad arches, connect the old town with the new, and cross the deep ravine of the Cowgate in the old town, at the bottom of which you see a street between prodigiously high buildings, swarming with the poorer population of Edinburgh.

From almost any of the eminencies of the town you see spread below you its magnificent bay, the Frith of Forth, with its rocky islands, and close to the old town rise the lofty summits of Arthur's seat and Salisbury Crags, a solitary, silent mountaneous district, without habitations or inclosures, grazed by flocks of sheep.—To the west flows Leithwater in its deep valley, spanned by a noble bridge, and the winds of this chilly climate that strike the stately buildings of the new town, along the cliffs that border this glen, come from the very clouds. Beyond the Frith lie the hills of Fifeshire, a glimpse of the Grampian ridges is seen where the Frith contracts in the northwest to a narrow channel, and to the southwest lie the Pentland hills, whose springs supply Edinburgh with water.—All around you are places, the names of which are familiar names of history, poetry and romance.

From the Baltimore American.

EARL GRAY.

EARL GRAY, whose death is announced in the late English papers, formed the last connecting link between this generation and that of the statesmen who directed the affairs of England during the American Revolution. He was the contemporary of Burke, Fox and Pitt, and was associated with the former in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Entering public life at an early age he became almost immediately distinguished. In 1806, he formed one of Mr. Fox's Cabinet, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and after the death of his illustrious chief, he became Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs.

The first measure of Earl Grey's public life was the passage of the Reform Bill, when he was Prime Minister in 1830. He had moved in this business as early as 1792, and remained steadfast to the cause until its successful consummation under his own administration.

After his retirement from office in 1824 he took no active part in politics, but lived in retirement. "His bitterest political opponents," says an English paper, "admit that his was, essentially, a great mind. Despising the petty minutiæ of details, or leaving them to be arranged by his subordinates, he at once proceeded to great principles. An elegant orator, a conscientious and high minded statesman, he carries with him to his grave the regret, the love, the veneration of his friends, the respect and the admiration of those to whom he was politically opposed."

The wonderful events which passed before the eyes of this statesman during his long life, stamped the period in which he lived as one of the most memorable of modern times. He beheld the outbreak of the French Revolution, its horrors, its terrific scenes, and the rise and fall of Napoleon, whose career seemed like that of a portentous meteor through the troubled air. He had previously witnessed the establishment of American independence, and saw in the glorious administration of Washington a sure guarantee of its permanence. He heard the eloquence of Fox, of Pitt, and joined his own voice with that of Burke.—His memory must have been replete with the history of the civilized world in one of its most stirring and momentous periods. Macauley thus speaks of this nobleman in his article on Warren Hastings:

"At an age when most of those who distinguish themselves in life are still contending for prizes and fellowships at college, he had won for himself a conspicuous place in Parliament. No advantage of fortune or connection was wanted that could set off to the height his splendid talents and his unblemished honor. At twenty-three he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons, at the bar of the British nobility. All who stood at that bar, save him alone, are gone—culprit, advocates, and accusers. To the generation which is now in the vigor of life, he is the sole representative of a great age which has passed away. But those who, within the last ten years, have listened with delight, till the morning sun shone on the tapestries of the House of Lords, to the lofty and animated eloquence of Charles Earl Grey, are able to form some estimate of the powers of a race of men among whom he was not the foremost."

THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE UNION—OUR COUNTRY—ITS VARIOUS PRODUCTIONS.—We copy the following interesting article upon the crops of this country of the present year from the Albany Argus:

The season has so far advanced that we are able to take a general survey of the crops throughout the whole country. We can now speak with some confidence, because most of the crops have been harvested.

First as to the great northern staple, wheat. The crop is undoubtedly a large one, more than an average, and it has been secured in excellent condition. This is the tenor of advices from all quarters. Even in Ohio, where the wheat crop is probable less than an average, the wheat is very clean and the berry very white. We hear of neither rust nor smut. Though the farmers have lost in quantity, they have undoubtedly gained in quality. In Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the wheat crop is magnificent. Every thing has been favorable. So likewise, we understand, is the wheat crop in Pennsylvania. In Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia it has been affected by the drought, some say so serious as to shrivel the berry. In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, the crop is a noble one. In New England and New York it is probably less than an average.

The hay crop is remarkably light in nearly every state in the Union. From all sections, the complaint is almost universal that hay is very light This is particularly the case in New England, New York and Ohio. Farther West, and in Michigan, we hear of a heavy crop of hay, but it is not to be disguised that the hay crop is shorter now than it has been in many years. The protracted Spring drought stunted it, and the intense summer drought nearly killed it. The farmer will have to make up his deficiency of fodder by an increased sowing of the late root crops.

Rye, oats and barley are a fair crop but not a heavy one. Like grass they have suffered from the drought.

The corn crop is now ripening, it is therefore impossible to speak conclusively, but it seems to be the general impression that it will be less than an average crop, except in the Western States, where the drought has not been so severe. Yet it is acknowledged that the quality is uncommonly fine.

Potatoes are of an excellent quality, and though here and there may be a failure, we shall have our usual abundance of one of the finest and most wholesome vegetables ever cultivated for man. The rot has got into it in some sections, but this is not so general as it was last year.

Our survey would not be complete unless we added a few words about the great crop of the South, cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar.

The cotton-crop will be a heavy one—probably reach 2,500,000 bales. In South Carolina and Georgia the intense drought has reduced it some, but this deficiency will be more than supplied by Mississippi and Arkansas.

The tobacco crop is light in Virginia, and in North and South Carolina, but heavy in Kentucky and Missouri, and we think the whole supply will be a full average.

Rice, which is mostly raised in South Carolina, will not be a full crop. If we are to believe the papers of that State, the drought has burnt up every thing almost like a blast of fire, but these effects are probably exaggerated, as the sufferings of heat make it seem more intolerable than it really is.

The sugar crop will be a splendid one. The culture in Louisiana is extending beyond all former example. It is so much more profitable than raising cotton that the cotton planters are rushing into it. The last year's crop was 20,000,000 of pounds, by far the largest ever before raised in this country. The next may reach 250,000,000 pounds. There is yet a large room for increase, as the consumption in the United States is about 500,000,000.

In this connection we can very properly speak of the crops of Texas, which are uncommonly good. Cotton, sugar, corn and wheat are all fine. There is a glorious abundance of every thing for sustenance or comfort. As that country may now be considered a part of our Union, its prosperity will be chronicled with as much interest as that of its sister States.

In taking a survey of the crops of our country, the mind must be struck at once with their wonderful variety. All climates and all productions seem contained within our borders. Asia, Europe and Africa seem to have thrown their treasures from the St. Lawrence on the North to the Rio del Norte on the South, and while we cannot but feel a grateful reverence to our Maker for the bountiful harvest which blesses our land, we cannot but mingle a just pride that we have so noble a continent to subdue to the uses of civilized man. May we be worthy of our country, should be the aspiration of every American, from the cradle to the grave.

ADDRESS OF MR. HILANDS.

To the citizens of Allegheny County:

Permit me to invite your attention in the following brief communication, to a matter which our opponents are misrepresenting, to subserve their own ungenerous purpose. Preliminary to entering upon an examination of the subject, it may be proper to remark, that many persons have not had an opportunity of seeing the explanation which was published in the county papers some weeks ago by Mr. Bigham. At the suggestion, therefore, of some of my friends I submit a statement, which is hoped will correct the *willful* and *malicious* perversions of those who are so industriously employed in the preparation of materials for the destruction of the Whig party in Allegheny County.

I am informed that Mr. Bigham and myself stand charged with having voted to apportion to the Catholics their share of the School fund, for the purpose of sustaining their own sectarian schools. The charge is made to grow out of our vote on the 23rd section of House bill, 395, entitled "An act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by Common Schools." The section to which exception is taken has been part of the school law since 1836, and from the consideration that its operation had been salutary, it was retained in the present bill, with the addition of some restrictions which were thrown around it to prevent the introduction of sectarianism. It is as follows:

"Section 23 When a *free school* of the common grade in any accepting district shall be maintained under the care and direction of any religious society, it shall be lawful for the Directors of such district to cause to be paid to the proper person or persons, for the support of such school any portion of the school fund of the district, which they may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding the ratable share of the taxable inhabitants whose children, wards or apprentices s'hall be taught in said school. Provided, that the Directors shall be satisfied that such payment is not injurious to the common schools of such district, *and that such free schools shall be open to the visits of the Directors, and conducted in conformity with the Common School system.*"

The section provides that more money cannot be appropriated than is raised by tax off the persons sending to the school—and the Directors must be satisfied that the payment is not injurious, and that the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the Directors, and be conducted in conformity with the common school system. Is it possible to have a section better guarded than this, and do not the very words of the section prevent the appearance of sectarianism! The whole matter, when disencumbered of all entangling alliances, amounts simply to this: Previously to the adoption of the common school system, in the Eastern Counties, and more especially in those settled by the Society of Friends, benevolent men while living, or more frequently by wills at their death, endowed a school or schools in their neighborhood. These endowments consisted generally of a lot of ground, on which were erected a school house, and buildings adapted to the comfort and convenience of the teacher. In some cases a neighbor was made the repository of the trust, in others the religious society or trustees of the congregation with which he had worshipped were constituted its executors.

When the system of Common Schools was adopted, the trustees had no authority to make a transfer of the lots thus situated to the School Directors, but were entirely willing that the *houses* should be placed under their direction, and become part and parcel of the common school system, and as such be open to every child in the district; the school in all cases to be conducted as are other public schools. The gentleman who *introduced* the amendment to prevent *any appropriation at all* to schools thus situated, is avowedly hostile to the common school system, and this very amendment was an insidious thrust at the system itself.

Now is not the conclusion a legitimate one that our opponents who make such a noise in this matter, are the secret enemies of the whole free school system, that they are the satellites of this gentleman, and the reflectors of his opinions!—But this was not all; the amendment was lost by a vote of Yeas 21, Nays 56; and of the *twenty one yeas, nine were undisguisedly opposed to any appropriation at all* for the use of common schools. See vol. 1, pp. 496, of the journal of the House of Representatives. Mr. Brewster, one of the leading and most influential of the "*natives*" in the Legislature, *voted in the negative!* See vol. 1, pp. 615, of the journal of the House of Representatives.

On the final passage, Mr. Bigham and myself, with the friends of common schools generally, voted against the bill from a conviction on mature deliberation that some of its provisions would be injurious to the common school system, and it was defeated by Yeas 33, Nays 43.

In conclusion permit me to say that I uniformly voted with the friends of the common school system, and have always been opposed to appropriating the public scheol fund to the support of sectarian schools. A. HILANDS.

August 19, 1845.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TEMPERANCE.

The Total Abstinence Society of Findlay township met according to adjournment at the Assoc ate Church near Clinton, in said township, on Friday, the 4th of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the President, Peter Teel, in the chair. The meeting being called to order, the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. S. F. Greer, the meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Scott, Rev. Hare, and Mr. John Stewart, on the subject of total abstinence. The pledge was then carried through the audience, and 31 additional names were added to it.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and other papers friendly to the cause. Closed with prayer by the Rev. John Scott. Adjourned to meet on the call of the President.

PETER TEEL, Pres't.

John Byers, Sec'y.

INTERESTING RELIC.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that one of the *Bolts to which Columbus was chained*, whilst imprisoned in the Island of St. Domingo, has been presented to the National Institute: It was procured by ROBT. S. MOORE, late Purser in the Navy, in the U. S. ship Vandalia, during her late cruise, and at his request presented to the Institute, by his relatives, after his death. By the assistance of the ship's armorer, he dug it from the wall of the dungeon, without leave from the authorities and without their knowledge, but afterwards procured the following certificate in Spanish from the Government Interpreter:

El que subscribe certifica que un pedazo de hierro pequeno que se encuentra, en poder del Sr. Robert S. Moore comsario, o tesorero de la fragata de los E Unidos Vandalima, es un pedazo, y el ultimo, que quedaba de la argolla por donde corrian las cadenas, del inmortal Colon, habiendo yo mismo asstido a conseguirsela, del cuarto o prision en que se hallaba Cristobal Colon, antes de su partida para Espana y para que conste y haga fe doy este en la.

Cuidad de Santo Domingo, el dix 2 de Febrero, del Ano de 1845, y I de la patria.

El Interprete del puerto,

GUILLERMO PENSON.

AMERICAN ICE IN SCOTLAND.—It is a rather curious fact that ice is sent to Scotland from the region in the neighborhood of New York; from a southern to a northern latitude. One would suppose this was "taking coals to Newcastle," but instead of that it turns out to be a good speculation. The first load imported into Scotland, was brought by the brig Acton, from New York, during last month, and attracted no little attention. The cargo, 220 tons, was soon disposed of.

THE CASPNER MURDER.—The New Jersey Court of Pardons adjourned at Trenton on Friday, having declined, after a patient hearing of the application of Carter and Parke, to grant them a pardon. Their case has now been finally passed upon by all the tribunals of the State which have jurisdiction, and their guilt is established beyond a peradventure. They are to be returned to Warren County for execution on the 22d instant, tomorrow; they will then expiate their crimes, two years after the murder.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—A young Virginian who has gone to seek his fortune in Rio Janeiro, writes home: "Slavery exists here in some instances of a very oppressive character, but generally it assumes a milder form (it is said) than in the United States. Slaves are allowed to purchase themselves; this they are enabled to do, in many instances, by saving their earnings over their tasks; in this manner they become freemen. When a slave wishes to purchase himself the proper authorities set a value on him, and the master is bound to sell him. The only distinctions known to society are slaves and freemen."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, August 20th, 1845.

State of Trade—We have very little alteration to noticé in the market in any respect: it is quite inactive as a general thing, though there is a slight improvement in the amount of business transacted. The stock of Produce is quite light, and the receipts small. Manufactures are brisk, but low shipments are making owing to the continued low stage of water. Orders, however, are coming in, which take up a considerable portion. Preparations are making for the Fall trade, and we have every reason to believe, judging from indications, as in past seasons, that it will be unusually good. The appears to be the view of our Merchants, who are making extra accommodations to meet it. The stocks of Groceries are very good, and well kept up.

The Rivers are at about the same stage as last week. The rains have had no effect upon them what ever.

Ashes—The market is quiet, and we hear of no transactions of moment. The receipts of the week are larger than for several previous weeks. Scorchings are steady at 4c. time, for large lots, and Pots at 4c. cash and time. Pearls are held at 4c. and limited sales

Buckets—Demand limited, and small sales at $2,20 @2,25 ₱ doz.

Beeswax—Nothing doing.

Beans—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

Brooms are scarce and more inquired for. The stock is light, and a good article would command from $1.12½ to 1.37½ ₱ doz.

Butter—The market is pretty bare of Putter. It is in demand. 300 kegs of No. 1 in lots brought 8@9c. In a one it is held at 7@8c, as in quality, and sales. Some held higher.

Bacon—The market has been very quiet through the week as regards sales. Holders of city cured are firm. The sales are nearly all in small lots to the retail trade at former prices, viz—Shoulders 6@6½c. Sides and assorted 7c. and Hams 8c. We repeat our quotations for country meat, remarking that they are quite nominal, the stock being very small—Shoulders 5½@6. Sides 6½@6¾. Hams 7½@8c, depending on quality and condition.

Cotton—We hear of another sale of Cotton, but have not learned the particulars. The stock is very much down stairs.

Cotton Yarns are now steady at 15c. The sale of 91,500 lbs mentioned in our last we have ascertained was made at 16c. Sales are tolerable brisk. The Mills are all running full time.

Cheese—Further receipts of W. R. The market is now well supplied, and sales fair. Sales of 150 bxs to the trade at 5½@5½, and retail sales at 5¾@6c, as in quality.

Freights—Since our last a slight break in the Canal this side of Saltsburg interrupted the navigation for a day or two, but was immediately regained. Canal freights are somewhat unsettled at the moment. Shipments to Ports below at 50c ₱ 100 lbs of Dry Goods to Cincinnati, and 62½c to Louisville.

Fruit—*Green*—Very little Foreign Fruit on the market, and it is held for retailing. Apples command $1.50 @2.00 ₱ bbl, as in quality.

Dried—M. R. Bacon are selling at 5@5¼ ₱ box

Feathers—Limited sales of Prime at 2@2½c. The demand is confined to single sacks, and the receipts are very small.

Flour—The receipts have been so small within a day or two it is hard to fix a price from actual sales. We note sales of old stock from store at $4.12½ 3.25, 3.37½ 3.50 and 3.50½ by the dray load, as in quality. It is declining however, and we quote $3.12½@3.50 as the present range, showing an unsettled market. Fresh ground commands $4.25@4.50 from wagons—from store $3.37½@3.62½. At this point we hear of no sales to decline. At Cincinnati it has touched $2.95@3, and at Louisville city mills sells for $2.90@3.

Fish—Sales of No. 1 Herring at $4.87½@5.00, and Gibbed at $5.25@5.50, No. 3 Mackerel $3.75@4.00. Mess Shad $8.50, and No. 1 $7.50@8.00. Salmon the same. $17, and stock now quite light. The sales in a small way have been brisk.

Glass—Nothing new in the market—it is quiet, and very little going out at present.

Grain—The receipts of every description of Grain continue on a very limited scale, and the limited sales show a decline. Wheat commands 62@65c at the $1.15 in the city and Allegheny. Sales of Oats at the Canal and River at 25@27c, mostly at the former. Sales of Rye at 35c, and of Barley at 50@60c ₱ bu. The large Brewers are not in the market.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The market exhibits a great deal of firmness and an upward tendency. The inquiry is active, and numerous sales have transpired to the extent of 55 hhds 10 hhds at 6¼c. Amos, and the balance at 6¾c, cash and time. We do not feel authorized to alter our figures—*Molasses*—but we have remark that very little Good can be had under 31c. Bill rates 1@2c higher.

Molasses—Sales of some 70 bbls, part at 34c, and the balance at 35. We continue these figures, 34@35c.

Coffee—The advance eastward has not been without an effect here, and all descriptions of Rio are 1c ₱ lb higher. Some inferior is still offered at 7½c, but the range is 7¾@8½c for Common to Prime. Fancy grades are held at 1c and upward. Sales of the week limited.

Hay—The asking price for loose Timothy to-day was $12@14 ₱ ton. The market has fluctuated. Early in the week $15 was demanded.

Lumber—None at the River on sale. From the Yards it is going off pretty freely at $10 for Common and $20 for Clear Pine ₱ M feet. No change otherwise.

Lard—The small parcels of keg in the hands of the Packers is held at 5c. Country rendered sells at 7@7½c as in quality, condition, &c.

Metals—*Iron*—The strike of the Puddlers, Boilers, &c., has been partially settled, and all the Mills have more or less fires going. We anticipate an early settlement of the difficulty now. The Mill at Wheeling is running with one set of hands on. The Kensington and Birmingham Works which were burned down have both started. Messrs. GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co. have made extensive additions to the Lippincott Mill and will turn out a much larger amount of Iron than formerly. The Messrs. Shoenberger's new Mill will be in operation this Fall, and the new one now building at Shirpsburg by Messrs. LEWIS, O'HARA & LEWIS will get into operation this winter. The Mills above which find a market here for their product have a large amount of stock ready to run down so soon as the Rivers rise. There will be unquestionably a fine stock on hand by the opening of the Fall trade. We continue former quotations, not being authorised to make any alterations—Common Bar 3@3½c, and Juniata 3¾@4c.

Nails—The remarks above as to stocks &c., of Iron will apply to Nails. The market will be abundantly supplied in good time. Prices are the same.

Blooms—We hear of no further transactions. The market is about bare.

Pig Metal—Sale of about 80 tons, but on terms which have not transpired. Sale of 7½ tons (Clay Furnace) at $33, cash.

Lead—Pig is still held at 5¾@6c, and only retail sales.

Tin Plate—The market is steady at $11.50 for I X, and sales.

Oils—We hear of no transactions of moment. City pressed Linseed is held at 80@85c. Cincinnati Lard Oil 60c, and city 62c. Olive Oil is held at $4.25@4,50 ₱ basket.

Rice—Further receipts from the East, and sales at 5c by the tree.

Salt—The market is not settled—holders have been unable to realise their demands. Sales of No. 1, Alleghany at $1.05 as it lay, and $1.06½ delivered. Some ask $1.10. From boats $1 ₱ bbl.

Seeds—The market is quite bare of Clover and Timothy. Sales of the latter to the extent of 200 bush at $1.75@2, and by retail at $2.25. Flaxseed commands 90@95c ₱ bu of 56 lbs.

Shot—Sales of 12 kegs at $13.50 ₱ keg.

Whiskey—Receipts quite small, the wagon price of Common is 20c, and Rectified 21@22c, cash and time.

Wool—We have no new feature to notice in Wool. Choice lots of Common would command a shade higher. Common 22@23c, ¼ blood 24c, ⅜ do. 26c, ½ do. 28c, Full blood 30c, and Prime 33c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Gorkins, Federal street.

GOODFRIEND'S YARDS, }
Allegheny city, August 20, }

The market exhibited some improvement in the number offered, but beyond that but very little alteration. We observe several drovers of Cattle and Sheep passing through.

Beeves—Some rather better Cattle were driven in, and sold at a shade higher, but generally they were of common to fair quality, and 200 head sold at 2½@3.50 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Sheep—The number driven in was again limited, 182 head sold at former prices, 3c to $1.37½ ₱ head, as to quality.

Calves—A large number were driven in, and 15 head sold at $2@3 ₱ head.

Hogs—30 head driven in sold at $3.50 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Cows and Calves—The market continues very dull. The price of feed of all kinds continues so high the demand is greatly lessened, and sales are effected with difficulty.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 20th.

The market for Vegetables continues to improve as to quantity and quality. The varieties most abundant and most generally used are now maturing rapidly. Melons are plenty. Our neighbors in New Jersey send us upon considerable quantities; they sell at all prices, from 6c to 50c each. Corn plenty at 6¼ ₱ doz. Cucumbers in any quantity at 2 to 3c ₱ doz, and for pickling at 1.12½@2.50 ₱ 100. Apples plenty, but generally of poor varieties; they sold at 6¼@25c ₱ peck as to quality. Vegetable Eggs 12½c each. Tomatoes plenty at 12½c ₱ peck. Very few Peaches yet offered. Pears sold at 50@62½ ₱ peck. Plums 12½ ₱ qt. Beans in the hull very plenty at 10@12½c ₱ peck. Potatoes lower 12½@15c ₱ peck. Some Sweet Potatoes sold high.

Meat, Poultry, etc—The usual supply at Butcher's meet at former prices—best cuts of Beef 7@8c. do. Veal 4@5c. do. Pork 4@5c. do. Mutton 3@4c ₱ lb. Live Poultry plenty—chickens 12½@25c ₱ pair. Ducks 20@25c, but few Turkeys at the each. Veal Quarters 25@50 and 50@87½ each. Eggs plenty at 7@8c ₱ doz. A few Fish offered.

Butter plenty. Fresh Print 14@15c, and Buckeye's 12½c. Plenty of new Apple Butter at 7@8c ₱ qt. Transparent Honey Comb sold at 25c ₱ lb.

Flour, Meal, etc—The market was better supplied with Wheat Flour, and prices, compared with last week, declined 25c ₱ 100 lbs—the general asking price was $3.75, but sales at $3.62½. Corn Meal plenty at 15@50c ₱ bu. Oats were held at 2@2½c ₱ bu.

MONEY MARKET.

Since our last Report, Uncurrent Bank Notes have improved ¼ ₱ cent., and now generally rate at 1 ₱ cent. dis. The Notes of Brownsville, Wheeling (and branch at Wellsburg) Steubenville and Washington are bought at ¼ ₱ cent. dis. Eastern Exchanges are very steady at ¼ ₱ cent. prem. for specie. The supply is very way adequate to the demand. There is no perceptible diminution in the amount of Funds see

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 18, 1845.

MR. WILLIS'S LETTERS.

We were no little gratified, on the reception of the New York Mirror of Wednesday last, to find that Willis's dishwater letters are copy-righted against *country* as well as town, unless on the payment of a dollar for each letter. We had become so disgusted with the mere "nothings" or worse than "nothings" which compose the most of the letters, that we were glad of an excuse for discontinuing their publication, although we designed at first to give the whole series. We find our opinion of the letters is almost universal, and we doubt not the publication of them will hereafter be confined to the limited circulation of the Mirror. Quite a falling off in glory. A few extract from the press will show the estimation in which they are held.

The Akron Beacon says:—"He is in an invalid state, and his letters thus far, we judge, partake of his malady—for a more perfect specimen of the Miss Nancy, namby-pamby school girl (we ask pardon of Miss) style we have seldom seen."

"The "LOWELL JOURNAL" apologises for the insertion of the letter containing a puff of a Boston bar-keeper's mode of making mint-juleps.—The "NEW HAVEN COURIER" picks out a passage from one of the letters, which the editor says "is as conspicuous a mid the verbiage and nonsense that surrounds it as a Drummond light at night in a swamp." And the "ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL" says, "If Mr. Willis finds nothing but Dancing and Singing in London, to write about, we shall be compelled to drop his Letters."

"The "SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN" has the following:—"Willis's Letters from London, so far as published, do not come up to our anticipations, in attractiveness. He says too much on trivial, uninteresting subjects."

The "JEFFERSONIAN" of New York, also says:—"Mr. N. P. Willis's letters from Europe are the second runnings of a brain already pretty much emptied by its water colored dilutions.—They are exceedingly tame and insipid.

ANOTHER ROLLING MILL

We heard sometime since that it was in contemplation to build a new Rolling Mill and Forge at Sharpsburgh, a flourishing village just above the city; and famous for temperance, but we did not learn anything particular about it until within a day or two. The firm is, we believe, "LEWIS, O'HARA & LEWIS," but we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with any of the parties. We understand ground has been broken and preparations made to push the work vigorously forward. The dimensions or capacity we have not heard.

We also hear some talk of building another in Sligo. These are all indications of the extraordinary growth of the manufactures of the Birmingham of the Union. No city in the west can compare with the Iron City in the extent, or wonderful growth of manufacturing. People abroad who heard such dismal accounts of the ravages by the great fire, wonder where the money comes from to build all these new mills, but we take pleasure in informing them that we create capital here by labor, and have plenty more which will be invested in Mills, Factories and Workshops, ere long. The manufacturing interest of Pittsburgh is in its infancy as to magnitude.

STATE ELECTIONS.

It is now settled that the Locofocos will have only TWO out of the TEN Representatives to Congress in Kentucky.

In Indiana eight Locos and two Whigs have been elected. Pettit and Owen have been re-elected by the Locofocos. This is a disgrace to professedly Christian people.

In Tennessee there seems to be little doubt the Locos have carried their Governor, but the Union seems to fear that, as they have lost a member of the Legislature in Weakly county, the Legislature will be whig. We hope so.

Hon. J.. H Peyton, whig, is re-elected in the 8th congressional district.

Hon. M. P, Gentry, whig, is elected in the 7th congrassional district.

ALABAMA.—In the seven which compose the Congressional delegation of this State there was last year but one Whig. This year there were hut two candidates, Wm. D. Dunn and H. W. Hilliard. The former of these has been defeated by E. S. Dargan, L. F. The election of Mr. Hilliard is considered doubtful. W. L. Yancey and R. Chaplain, L. F. have been elected without opposition. In the 4th, 5th and 7th districts Locos were arrayed against one another. In the 4th W, W. Payne is elected; in the 5th G. S. Haston. It is thought that Felix G. McConnell, who was the Independent Locofoco candidate in the 7th, has beaten the regularly nominated candidate, Samuel F. Rice.

The contest for the office of Governor was between two Locos—Nathaniel Ferry and an irregular candidate named Martin, Ferry's election is certain,

The Legislature is decidedly Loco-Foco.

In NORTH CAROLINA the election has resulted in the choice of, as far as we have heard from five Locos.—J. C. Dobbin, J. T. McKay, Asa Biggs, D. S. Reid, and J. R. J. Daniel, and three Whigs.—Col. D. M. Baringer, A. Dockery and T. L. Clingman, who had no opponent. No returns from the eighth district.

Last year the North Carolina delegation stood 4 Whigs to 5 Locos,

JONATHAN KNIGHT, ESQ.—This gentleman is the Whig candidate for the Senate, in Washington county. The Locofoco paper, the Examiner, charges him with being a "bloody, adhering Mason." This charge has brought out the following manly letter, which we are pleased to see:

EAST-BETHLEHEM, Washington County, Pa., August 8, 1845.

TO JAMES WATSON, Esq.

Esteemed Friend: Finding no difficulty in responding freely to the inquiries made, concerning my alleged, or supposed, present or recent connection with the Order of Free-Masons; I have to reply, that for some twenty years, last past, I have not attended any Lodge, nor directly nor indirectly, in any way participated in the meetings or doings of that fraternity. In fact, I withdrew from attendance at the Lodge, some five and twenty years since.

As to "the vain and ostentatious processions of those called Free-Masons," on what is called "St. John's Day," and other occasions, I never participated in them, from a conviction of their impropriety, vanity, and to me, evident evil tendency.

To aid the social relations and charities of life, being the professed object of the Order; and as this can better be done by our religious, and other societies; and by the public action of the community at large, operating under the authority and auspices of the known Constitution and Laws of a free People; I do not perceive the utility of continuing the Order of Masons, even when in the direction of good men, who, of course, would not employ it in purposes of mischief; whereas, in the hands of bad men, (and such cannot be kept out of the Lodges,) it may be, and I believe has been, made an engine of evil.

Very respectfully, J. KNIGHT.

OREGON.

Our readers we trust will not become weary of a very important subject, because it meets their eyes frequently. We will endeavor in all we have to say to impart useful information well fortified by facts. We promise them that if they read this article they will be interested, not with any thing we may say, but with what we give from others.

A good deal has been said with regard to our rights through Spain. These can be brought within a very small compass. Whatsoever rights Spain may have derived by discovery, they were all subject to the Nootka Sound Treaty, by which she gave up her claim to *exclusive* sovereignty, and recognized the joint right of both nations to occupy and colonize the soil. This is the only right that Spain conveyed to us by the treaty of 1818, when she yielded to us all her claim north of the 42d degree. In accordance with this right we have agreed to a Joint Occupation of the country with Great Britain, which is still in existence. The whole matter is, therefore, a proper subject of negotiation and compromise.

The very best settlement of this question, we apprehend, is to promote the founding of an *independent nation* in that country, with institutions similar to ours, with whom we could establish the most fraternal relations. This would settle the controversy in a manner, we conceive, the most satisfactory to us, and if Great Britain objected, she would be compelled to yield by the force of circumstances. The fact is, the country belongs to those who settle and improve it, and neither the United States or Great Britain would be justifiable in assuming the right of sovereignty over actual settlers, against thier consent.

This idea of an *independent* Government is not original with us. It was broached many years ago by names high in the roll of Democratic fame. In a speech of the Hon. Mr. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, delivered in the House of Representatives in February last, we find the following:

"A most respectable and intelligent friend of mine (Mr. T. G. Cary, of Boston) visited Monticello in 1818. Mr. Jefferson was then greatly interested in the subject of Western emigration, and in the reports of Lewis and Clarke. In the course of conversation, he inquired whether, when Mr. Astor sold out Astoria to the British Fur Company, he retained a right to property of any kind there. "Because," said he, "I am anxious to ascertain that there was some reservation on which a territorial claim may be made. I am desirous of seeing a new confederation growing up there." "You say a *new* confederation, (replied my friend;) you mean a *distinct* one, then." "Certainly," said Mr. Jefferson, "the extent would be altogether too great for *one* Government."

But Mr. JEFFERSON is not alone in this idea.—The Hon. Thos. H. BENTON, in a speech in 1825, made the following strong argument in favor of an *independent* Government west of the Rocky Mountains:

"Mr. Benton proceeded to the next inquiry—the effect which the occupation of the Columbia would have upon this Union. On this point he could speak for himself only, but he would speak without reserve. He believed that the union of these States would not be jeoparded by the occupation of that river, but that it would be the means of planting the germ of a new and independent Power beyond the Rocky Mountains. There was a beginning and a natural progress in the order of all things. The military post on the Columbia would be the nucleus of a settlement. Farmers, traders, and artisans would collect about it. When arrived at some degree of strength and population, the young society would sicken of a military Government, and sigh for the establishment of a civil authority. A territorial Government obtained, the full enjoyment of State rights would next be demanded; and these acquired, loud clamors would soon be heard against the hardship of coming so far to the seat of Government. All this would be in the regular order of events, and the consequence should be foreseen and provided for. This Republic should have limits. The present occasion does not require me to say where these limits should be found on the North and South; but they are fixed by the hand of Nature, and posterity will neither lack sense to see, nor resolution to step up to them. Westward, we can speak without reserve; and the ridge of the Rocky Mountains may be named without offence, as presenting a convenient, natural, and everlasting boundary. Along the back of this ridge, the western limit of this Republic should be drawn, and the statue of the fabled god, Terminus, should be raised upon its highest peak, never to be thrown down. In planting the seed of a new Power on the coast of the Pacific ocean, it should be well understood that, when strong enough to take care of itself, the new Government should seperate from the mother empire, as the child separates from the parent at the age of manhood. The heights of the Rocky Mountains should divide their possessions; and the mother Republic would find herself indemnified for her cares and expense about the infant Power, in the use of a post in the Pacific ocean; the protection of her interest in that sea; the enjoyment of the fur trade; the control of the Indians; the exclusion of a monarchy from her border; the frustration of the hostile schemes of Great Britain, and, above all, in the erection of a new republic, composed of her children, speaking her language, inheriting her principles, devoted to liberty and equalty, and ready to stand by her side against the combined Powers of the Old World."

But what Mr. Benton so eloquently supported in 1825, is now in the process of becoming a reality, as our readers will learn from the following interesting letter, of late date from Oregon:

From the Platte Argus, of Aug. 2d.

Oregon—Letter from Peter H. Burnett, Esqr.

The following letter was received yesterday, by a citizen of this county, from Mr. Burnett, by the way of Oahua, and forwarded by the American Consul. The details will be deemed interesting by his old friends and neighbors, and are indeed of importance to all who take an interest in the affairs of Oregon.

FALATINE PLAINS, OREGON, Nov. 4, 1844.

* * * * * * The emigration are now daily arriving, and will all be here in a few weeks at farthest, and I expect to receive other letters and papers, which I am informed are on their way. I have now an opportunity to write a hasty letter, as one of H. B. co.'s ships, the Columbia, leaves Vancouver in a few days for the Sandwich Islands.

Our country is most beautiful, fertile and well watered, with the most equable and pleasant climate. Our population is rapidly increasing, and the country is making great progress in wealth and refinement. I have never yet before seen a population so industrious, sober and honest as this. I know many, very many young men, who were the veriest vagabonds in the States, who are here respectable and doing exceedingly well.—Our crops the past year (1844;) have been most bountiful, and we have not only a full supply of wheat for our consumption, but a large quantity for exportation. Large numbers of cattle are raised here, which are never fed or sheltered. Many men have from three to four hundred head of cattle. Sheep can be had here in any desirable number; as the H. B. Company have a large flock, and many private individuals have them.

Ere this reaches you, perhaps you will have learned that we have a regular government in most successful operation in Oregon. When I first reached this region, about a year ago, I thought any attempt at organization might be premature. I had not however, been long here, before it was conceived that a government of of some kind was inevitable. It grew out of *stern invincible necessity*. Our commercial and business transactions were considerable. Difficulties were daily occurring between individuals in relation to their "claims;" the estates of deceased persons were daily devoured, and helpless orphans plundered; crimes were committed, and the base and unprincipled, the turbulent, were hourly trampling upon the rights of the honest and peaceable. A *civilized* population, numerous as we were, could not exist without government. The thing was impossible. We, therefore, organized a government of our own.

We had no money, no means—I was a member of the Legislature. I had most of the business to do. We passed a tax bill, appointed an assessor and permitted every man not to pay a tax if he chose so to do, but if he did not pay, being able, we debarred him from suing in the courts as plaintiff. At the same time we passed acts to protect all bona fide settlers in their claims to the amount of 640 acres. The tax bill operated like a charm. Nearly all the whole population paid without hesitation. We selected a tall East Tennessean, Joseph L. Meek for our Sheriff. He had been in the mountains with Wm. L. Sublette for eight or ten years; is exceedingly good humored, very popular, and as brave as Julius Cæsar. The very first warrant he had delivered to him, was issued for the apprehension of a very quarrelsome and turbulent man, who resisted Meek with a broad-axe, but Meek, presenting a cocked pistol, took the fellow *nolens volens*. The next, and only case of serious resistance to our laws, was on the part of Joel Turnham, of Mo., son of May Turnham, of Clay county.—He had assaulted an individual, and a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace. Turnham was himself constable, and John Edmonds was deputized to arrest him. Turnham resisted with a large butcher knife; but Edmonds had a pistol with six barrels well charged. He shot Turnham four times, the last ball entering above the temple, when he immediately expired. These are all the obstructions to the administration of justice we have had, and in Edmond's case, he was fully justifiable in killing Turnham, even if he had no warrant, as T. assaulted him first, and pursued him with great violence to the last.

We have now *five* counties and two terms of the circuit court in each county in every year.—We have but one judge, who discharges the duties of probate judge, chancellor, and what not: in fact we have only as yet circuit courts and justices of the peace. Our government was intended only as provisional, to exist until some regular government could be established. We adopted the statute laws of Iwa, where applicable to our condition and not modified by our Legislature.

We are now waiting most anxiously for the result of Packenham's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question between them, the moment that fact is known, there will be one universal movement made. A regular convention will be held, and a constitution adopted (republican no doubt,) and an independent government put into operation at once. Necessity will compel us to the step. The population of this county are no doubt desirous to live under the Government of the United States, but if she will never do anything for us, we must and will do it for ourselves. The people here are worn out by delay, and their condition becomes every day more intolerable. I speak to you with great candor, for you know me, and know that I withhold nothing, and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the U. S. Government as well as Great Britain could not object, and would not object, if we form an independent government for ourselves, situated as we are. Treaties must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of necessity be done.

Our population about doubles every year, and our business trebles. We will soon have a printing press, and a paper of our own. We can then publish our laws.

The practice of the law has commenced, and I have several important suits on hand.

I have a fine "claim," perhaps among the best in Oregon: situated in the centre of one of those most beautiful prairies called the Fallatine Plains. I am in excellent health, contented and happy. Mrs. B's health has improved, and my children are all well, fat and fine.

Your friend,
PETER H. BURNETT.

☞ THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Locofoco paper, the Examiner, opposes Mr. KNIGHT, the Whig candidate for the Senate, as being favorable to granting the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad to Pittsburgh! The Whig paper, the Reporter, defends Mr. Knight on the ground that Pennsylvania ought to grant the right of way, and offers to meet the Locofocos on that question in the approaching contest. We also learn, that the Railroad is very popular in Washington, as they see the effect it will have upon their own interests by going below to Parkersburgh.

Lake Superior Copper Mines—Pittsburgh Company

Various of our cotemporaries have noticed the great speculative excitement existent respecting the Copper Mines in the North. The most gross and palpable frauds have been perpetrated and are now in progress. For example—A gentleman not long since interested in the Pittsburgh Company and engaged at their Mines, but now out of it, visited the east on business, and found some speculators in the stock of one of the Bubble Companies, selling shares and exhibiting specimens of the Black Oxide from the Pittsburgh Company's mines as samples of their own! This is an illustration of the shameless rascality of some Copper Stock dealers. Of course this nice speculation was exposed and spoiled.

We have frequently referred to the richness of the mines of our Company, and we now append an analysis of the Ore by a gentleman everyway qualified to make it:

ROXBURY LABRATORY,
near Boston, July 30, 1845.

A. H. HANSCORN, *Sir:* I have analyzed a sample of the Michigan Oxide of copper the results of which are below:

About 4000 pounds, taken without selection, from a lot of 8,600 pounds received here as a shipment, was ground to a coarse powder in iron mills; an average of the mill mixed powder, as it came from the mill, was assaved for copper. Reduced to per cent proportions, I found 68 of pure copper. As all the mass has not yet passed the mill, I feel safe in the statement that 64 *per cent. will be below the yield*, and I know no reason why the percentage should not reach 68 fully. There are about 16 parts in 100 of rock and other constituents.

Respectfully,
A. A. HOYES.

Manufacturing agent of the Roxbury Col. and Chemical Co.

P. S. The ore referred above was from the Pittsburgh Mining Company's Works at Copper Harbre.

A. A. HOYES.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

AWFUL DISASTER.

ADVERTISER—EXTRA.
Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 12.

We are indebted to a friend in this city, who came passenger, in the London which arrived here at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. for the following particulars of the loss of the Steamboat Kent.

STEAMBOAT KENT SUNK.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Dear Sirs—At half past 3 A. M. this day, below Point au Pellee on Lake Erie, the 'London' steamer from Buffalo, and the 'Kent' steamer on her downward passage, came in contact with a dreadful crash, and the result of the concussion was the loss of the latter boat, and we grieve to add several lives.

Without any formal proceedings on the subject our passengers have endeavored to ascertain the cause of this dreadful accident and we have no doubt it occurred in consequence of an error in the pilot of the Kent attempting to pass on the wrong side of the London, which brought her directly across her bow, and at this the Engineer of the London as soon as he saw the course of the Kent, shut off his steam, yet his boat had too much headway, and the Kent was cut down in front of her wheel house.

We remained 5 hours with the wreck gathering floating parcels of baggage &c. and attempt to tow the hull ashore, but she gradually "sunk" by the head and we were compelled to perform the sad office of hoisting her flag half mast and leaving her to her fate.

The London is not at all injured. Our passengers have done something to relieve the necessities of the sufferers—the ladies dividing their wardrobes and the gentlemen opened their purses.

I have not heart to dwell upon the scene which we witnessed. For some minutes we supposed we had broken the machinery of the London, and were going to the bottom; and were only relieved from the apprehension of a watery grave by the sight of the Kent, rapidly sinking at our bows. Every effort was made to save her passengers, and all who were in sight were saved, several of those from the cabin being transferred to our boat without even their clothes. But sad to say, a number were lost, being unable to gain the upper deck in time. Among these we reckon.

Rev. James E. Quaw, Bedford, Mich.
Mr. Chauncy Osborn, Genessee, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Deming, Berlin, Conn.
Master Bruce Deming, Galena, W. T.
James Lowden, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Two young ladies and a boy from near Ypsilanti, names not known.

All the officers and hands of the boat, and 79 passengers, including 10 children, were saved.

☞ The Advetiser of the 15th says, that it is thought about 16 persons were lost. A steamboat was despatched to endeavor to raise the lost boat. She is sunk in ten fathoms water, about ten miles from shore. Both of the boats belong in Canada.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

The New Orleans papers of the 8th instant are before us. They contain the Official documents which are published below. These documents were brought by the Relampago, whose arrival has been heretofore announced, and were, doubt, kept back for two days. The New Orleans Courier of the 7th, evening, it will be seen, considers them as tantamount to a declaration of war by Mexico, but this view is not taken nor expressed by any of the New Orleans journals of the morning of the 8th.

From the New Orleans Courier. Aug. 7, evening.

MEXICO.—The Jeffersonian of this morning contains several Mexican documents of some importance, among which is a circular from Garcia Conde, minister of war and marine, announcing that the Mexican Government had resolved upon a declaration of war against the United States, and that the said declaration of war will be communicated to the Mexican Congress to morrow," July 17.) This is an official annunciation—war now exists between the two nations—at least a prudent government, after the publication of the circular of the Mexican secretary, would act as if it looked upon war as inevitable, and take measures in conformity to that decision.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8

Mexico has not yet actually declared war, or at least had not at the latest dates received from the city, but the communications of Garcia Conde, published in the Republican of yesterday, would go to show that the fearful mandate might be expected with little delay. The Waterwitch, now anxiously expected, will tell the story. The Mexican documents referred to above are as follow:

VERA CRUZ, July 21, 1845.

Dear Sir:—

* * * * * I have only one moment's time to hand you the enclosed, to which I refer you. We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war against the United States, from Mexico.—Every one is making preperations to leave this place and move into the interior. The Waterwitch will sail for your port on the 28th or 29th inst. Yours.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfidity against Mexico by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparant, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the U. S. the possibility or her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the *declaration of war*, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command, to march towards any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico. The government is occupied in covering the different points of the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

There are two or three other circulars, addressed to the Governors of Provinces, and other authorities, of a similar tenor to the above, and calling upon the Government to furnish their complement of men for the army forthwith.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE!

Ascent of the Natural Bridge, the second time.

It will be recollected that many years ago, the Natural Bridge was ascended by Col. James H. Piper, then a student at Washington College, and now a member of the State Senate. A graphic account of this hazardous exploit, from the pen of Dr. Caruthers, has been long before the world. Nevertheless, many persons who have visited the Bridge, have regarded the story as fabulous, deeming the achievement absolutely impossible. It will be seen, however, by the following brief narrative, with which we have been kindly furnished from an authentic source, that the ascent has been a second time successfully achieved. Certainly he must have steady nerves and indomitable self-reliance, who puts life and limb in such imminent peril.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

REMARKABLE FEAT.—On Saturday, the 26th, of July, there being, besides myself, several guests at the tavern of Mr. Luster at the natural Bridge, we concluded to walk up and view that stupendous prodigy of nature, with which "nought made by human hands can vie,"—and accordingly several of us repaired thither, and after being lost in enchantment for some considerable time in gazing upon the far-famed attractions, we returned to a small house on the road side, between the Bridge and tavern, where we were favored with an old paper containing an account of the ascension of the bridge by Mr. Piper many years ago, from the pen of Dr. Caruthers. While some of us, entirely incredulous, were warmly discussing its title to credibility, we were suddenly interrupted by the cry, "Some one is climbing the bridge!" With the avidity of men anxious to maintain their opinion, until convinced of its falsity by ocular demonstration, we immediately rushed, *en masse*, to the top of the Bridge, still inwardly doubting the possibility of what the next moment met our astonished sight—the ascension of the Bridge! When we arrived there, we found two gentleman on the Bridge, who pointed us to Mr. Shaver, the hero of the occasion, standing at the distance of 170 feet from the ground, on a bench (as it is termed) apparantly too narrow to stand upon even without motion. From the testimony of the gentlemen present we learned that Mr. Shaver, passing by there in the morning, concluded to attempt the ascension, merely (I suppose) to gratify his own curiosity or that of others. Without any preparation, he immediately commenced climbing directly under the well known cedar stump, about ten or fifteen paces higher up the stream than the place from whence Mr. Piper is said to have started, and withal a much more difficult place to ascend, as any one may ascertain by examination.

After going perpendicularly about 30 feet, he came to a clumb of bushes, where he rested a little, and proceeded on to another ledge protruding a little from the main body of rock; thence directly up the steep and rugged ridge lying between the deep ravines on each side of the cedar stump, until he came to the bench, where I first saw him. While upon that bench, which is about forty feet from the top, Mr. Shaver inscribed his name in very legible characters, which may be seen by any one from the top of the Bridge. He then advanced up the stream, along the very edge of the awful precipice that overhangs the ravine, until he came around in the opposite side of the stump from where he started. He then came to the last ascent of any danger, and it was truly awful to see a man attempting to climb an overhanging cliff at the distance of 180 feet from the bottom of the dreadful abyss that yawned beneath him, while in ascencing his back was in some measure downward, and he had moreover frequently to remove loose stones, in order to secure a hold for his hand. In making the first effort either his strength or resolution failed him, and he returned to the bench and rested. My feelings at this moment were truly indescribable.

To see a fellow being poised, as it were, between heaven and earth, with barely a possibility of ascent or descent, clinging to the precarious shrubbery on the side of a lofty precipice, at the base of which I expected every moment to see him dashed to atoms, produced a sensation I cannot describe. Some of the more cautious and prudent of the company proposed sending for ropes by which to draw him up, which was hardly possible under the circumstances, as perhaps none of us had courage sufficient to venture down the ravine far enough to see him on the side where he then was. We were fearful even to speak to him. Nevertheless, after divesting himself of his boots and swinging them around his neck with a handkerchief, he made the second effort, in which he happily succeeded, and I our happiest congratulations. He was very pale and in a perfect tremor when he arrived at the top, from which he had not entirely recovered before I took my leave.

The gentlemen present were Messrs. Benjamin A. Homes, Jas. Campbell, John G. Jefferson, Capt. Jas. A. Gibson, Capt. Joel Lackland, Claudius Tompkins, John Luster, Albert H. Luster and S. H. Luster, and S. H. Carter, any one of whom will coroborate the statement I have made if applied to.

AN EYE WITNESS.

THE MURDER IN DELAWARE COUNTY N. Y.—*Delhi, Aug. 8th.*—After this most deliberate and fiendish murder, one would have supposed the Indians would have been satisfied; but, so far from it, they had a rejoicing around the field, while Steele was dying in the house. And many of the spectators refused to render the least assistance even to carry him to the house.

Steele's corpse was brought to Delhi this morning, and will be interred on Sunday. His wife reached Andes just in time to see him die; her feelings can be better conceived than described. Yet neither the sufferings of Steele, the swallings of his friends, nor the ravings of his almost distracted wife, seemed to soften, in the least degree the obduracy of these down-renters, or to wake up in their marble bosoms one kindred emotion.

Oh, if there is justice in Heaven may we not hope and expect that these murderers will be punished! Something must be done. The people are becoming so enraged that they will not submit to it, and if thorough measures are not set on foot by the State authorities to protect our officers and citizens in the discharge of their duty, and to ferret out these men who have thus butchered a faithful public officer in broad day, there will be imminent danger of a civil war. Hundreds of men are already talking seriously of turning out to murder and shoot down those who are suspected, and unless something is done and these outrages continue, depend upon it no efforts can restrain our citizens—whose motto will be *vengeance* and not *justice*. Our District Attorney, ever prompt in the discharge of his duty, was early on the ground, setting on foot every measure and means to discover the perpetrators of this outrage. The results of his efforts of course are not yet made public.—*Cor. Eve. Journal.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—THE WHIG SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.—It is cheering to witness the active preparations going on in the Whig ranks in Pennsylvania, for the fall campaign. Notwithstanding our recent disastrous defeat, the Whig party is still alive and as ardent as ever in almost every county in the State. Nominations have already been made in a number of counties, and the candidates for the several county offices are actively engaged in canvassing their respective districts, whilst in many others preparations are going forward preparatory to placing tickets in the field. Every where the finest spirit prevails. Instead of being disheartened and discouraged by the late defeat, the fact that this defeat was accomplished by the Locofocos through the most outrageous villanies and frauds ever perpetrated upon the elective franchise, seems to have nerved the friends of HENRY CLAY with a determination to "fight on—fight ever," until they have effectually visited upon the perpetrators of these outrages, the reward they so richly merit.—This is the true spirit, and we are glad to see it every where encouraged. It is the spirit which will sooner or later insure a complete and signal Whig triumph, which will enure to the permanent benefit of the whole country.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

BALTIMORE—August 16.

410 head of Beef Cattle sold at 3@5 net. Holders of Hogs ask 5@5¾, with considerable sales. Sales of 1500 bags of Rio Coffee at 7¼.—There is an improved inquiry at the close. A few hundred bags of Lagayra taken at 7¼c. Fish very dull—prices the same. Feathers 28@33c. Timothy Seed $2.25@4.00, and sales. Clover seed $5.50@5.75, and sales. Butter in less active request—prices the same, 9@11c for Western and Glades, and limited sales. Ginseng 35c, and in demand.

Flour—Howard st. Flour is rather inactive. Old is held at $4.37½ with small sales. We quote new super at $4.50, which is the ruling price, but for choice brands a fraction higher is asked, and fine at $4.56. Wheat—Prices continue steady. We quote white wheats at 92@95c for ordinary, and 88@93c for parcels suitable for family flour. Provisions—There is no demand for Beef and Pork. The following are nominal, viz.—Mess Pork $12.25@13.50, Prime $10.50@11. No. 1 80@9.50, and Prime 87@7. Bacon sides in fair request, but the sales, though numerous, are generally confined to small parcels. The following rates are asked and maintained with firmness, viz:—Shoulders 7@7½; Sides 7½@8, assorted 8, and Hams 8½ and 10c. A sale of 12 hhds Hams at 9c, and 10 hhds Shoulders at 7c. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10@11c. A sale of a small parcel at the higher figures. There is a moderate demand for Lard. We quote No. 1 Western in kegs at 8@8½, and in bbls at 7½@8c. Whiskey—The market is very dull. Hhds are held at 22½c. Sales of bbls at 22½c.—[Amer.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake. Be particular and ask for "Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

aug19-wtm

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few or them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1846. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small **Farm** containing four acres and thirty perches of first rate land, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, 11 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Frankstown road. The improvements consist of a good Cabin House and Shop, with a young orchard of fruit trees. The above will be sold low by application to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN GREENEWALT.

aug15-wtf*

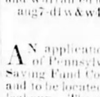
THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE

THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order; is in perfect repair, and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of years experience, that the business has been continuously lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash or for good payments.

JAMES W. COULTER.

Clar on August 9-wtf

A FARM FOR SALE



CONSISTING of one hundred and sixty acres, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, about 100 acres under improvement, with a good frame Dwelling House, and also a Log House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and also an elegant Coal Bank about one quarter of a mile from the house. There are several never-failing Springs.

The above farm is now occupied by the owner, and will be sold on accomodating conditions. It is situated four miles from Freeport.

For further particulars inquire at the Farm, or of WM. BROWN, Carpenter, near the Aqueduct, Allegheny City.

MARY WINTERBURN.

aug5-w2m*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber in Penn township, Allegheny county, during the latter part of July last, a large white and yellow Cow, with a gimlet hole in each horn, supposed to be eight or nine years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

[aug19-w3t] ISAAC LUCHANAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO all persons who wish to be employed as Teachers in Millin District that an examination will be held at Lebanon Church, in said township, on THURSDAY, 28th inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of examining any that may apply. Persons who wish to be present are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of School Directors of Mullin township.

C. L. PATTERSON, Sec'y. J. H. NEEL, President.

aug12-w3t*

Administrator's Notice

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Stoffer, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement.

POLLY STOFFLER,
Administratrix.

aug19-w3t*

REBUILT!

S. STONER, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and customers that having rebuilt, he is again located in his old stand,

NO. 80 WOOD STREET,

where he will be happy to attend to all his old customers, as well as any new ones that may favor him with their patronage.

His present stock consists of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BLUE BLACK BLUE, BROWN, & INVISIBLE GREEN CLOTHS.
Blue, Blk, Fancy, Barred and Striped Cassimeres,
BLUE, BLK. AND FANCY SATINETTS
French & English Beaver, Caster and Adelaide Cloths Tweels, Beaver-teens, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Plain Black and Fancy Satin figured silk Velvet; plain Bombazine and Valentia Vestings.

All of which will be made to order in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

He has also on hand a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which have been carefully made out of good materials, and warranted to be equal to any in the city.

aug7-d1w&w1t

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000.

aul-w6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of bank and other securities, to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

je24 w6m

EXECUTOR